

Published by order of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar

BARODA ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1928-29

(1st August 1928 to 31st July 1929)



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Baroda,
12th January 1930.

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the State administration report for 1928-29.

A resumé of the salient activities of the year is presented in Chapter X of the report.

The seasonal conditions of the year were unfavourable, owing to the severe frost of January 1929. Your Highness presided over the sittings of the Council at which relief measures were considered and graciously sanctioned suspensions and remissions of revenue amounting to over rupees twenty three lakhs. Additional allotments were also sanctioned for loans to agriculturists for seed and maintenance, and seed depots were organised by the department of agriculture for the supply of pure seeds and for controlling prices.

The development departments expanded their activities. The department of Agriculture continued its work on cotton in Navsari, Baroda and Amreli districts and wheat in the Kadi district with marked success. The co-operative movement gained in strength: the number of societies and of members and the share capital and reserve funds increased and non-credit work received special attention. The Industries department popularised improved methods in weaving and calico-printing. A Board was constituted to secure a more effective co-ordination of the activities of these and other departments concerned with rural uplift.

To stimulate the sinking of wells, Your Highness directed that the interest on loans advanced for this purpose should be reduced to 4 per cent and that a self-contained fund should be constituted.

The working of the system of compulsory primary education was examined and orders were issued dealing with the wastage in educational effort caused by the stagnation of pupils in the lower classes. The whole question is dealt with in Chapter VIII.

During the year, Your Highness passed orders re-organising rural local self-government. The object of the reform is to infuse new life into village panchayats by giving them assured sources of revenue and allotting to them definite duties. Among the activities of prant panchayats may be mentioned the scheme of railway feeder roads under execution by them and the boring for artesian supplies in Chanasma and Mehsana talukas by the Kadi panchayat.

An important step in social legislation was taken in the year. Marriages of boys and girls below 8 years of age were declared void and the penalties for infringement of the provisions of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act were made more stringent.

The Port at Okha developed on healthy lines. The Okha Salt Works and the Cement factory made satisfactory progress.

To improve departmental efficiency, office systems and methods of work were overhauled and manuals etc. were prepared. A scheme for the recruitment of probationers for revenue and judicial departments was sanctioned by Your Highness in the year.

The relations between the different communities in the State continued to be cordial.

I remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI,

Dewan.

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Baroda Administration Report

CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

A. Area and population

1. The State of Baroda, comprising an area of 8,135·2 square miles, is situated in the province of Gujarat, in five distinct territorial blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British territory or of other Indian States. All the four large rivers of this province, namely the Tapti, the Narmada, the Mahi and the Sabarmati, with their several tributaries flow through and drain the territory. The southern district of Navsari lies north and south of the river Tapti, and is interlaced with villages under the Surat Collectorate, stretching in the east to the Khandesh zilla. It has an area of 1,810·6 square miles, with a population of 3,40,372; and like the other districts is under the administrative control of a Suba whose head-quarters are at the town of Navsari, well known as the home of the intelligent and enterprising Parsi community.

The river Narmada with its picturesque banks forms the southern boundary of the Baroda district which contains the capital of the Raj, Baroda—a city of palaces and buildings, of roads well laid out, and parks and recreation grounds finely designed, with flourishing educational and other institutions. This district has an area of 1,922 square miles and a population of 7,07,512.

Further to the north of Ahmedabad lies the largest of the districts, Kadi, with its historic towns of Pattan and Sidhpur with numerous archæological remains of great value. It has an area of 3,050 square miles, and a population of 9,00,578. Its head-quarters are located at Mehsana, a rising

little town of great potential importance, situated as it is on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and almost in the centre of the district.

Far to the west in Kathiawar lie tracts of land isolated from each other, comprising the divisions of Amreli and Okhamandal with 1,077·4 square miles and 275·2 square miles of area and a population of 1,52,585 and 25,475 respectively. Dwarka, the head-quarters of Okhamandal, is a place of pilgrimage of all India renown.

2. The following table gives the area and the population with the number of towns and villages in each district:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population returned in 1921.	Number of towns.	Number of inhabited villages.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda ...	1,922	7,07,512	19	820
Kadi ...	3,050	9,00,578	15	1,036
Navsari ...	1,810·6	3,40,372	8	676
Amreli ...	1,077·4	1,52,585	4	242
Okhamandal ...	275·2	25,475	2	41
Total ...	8,135·2	21,26,522	48	2,815

3. Out of a total population of over two millions more than four-fifths or 17,42,160 are Hindus, while the Mohamedans number 1,62,320 or about 8 per cent. Tribal religions claim 1,63,077 according to the latest census, while the numbers of the Jains, the Parsis and Christians are returned as 43,223, 7,530 and 7,421 respectively.

Thus almost all the religious denominations of India are found in the State. The spread of modern education and of liberal ideas is steadily softening the edges and angularities of different faiths and the resulting broad sense of toleration reduces the chances of religious tension which was never acute in the State.

4. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture.

According to the latest census, the population classified according to the main occupations shows the following percentages :—

Occupation.					Percentage.
1.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	...	...	...	66.4
2.	Industry ...	...	...	...	11.9
3.	Transport ...	...	...	...	1.3
4.	Trade ...	...	...	...	6.7
5.	Public force ...	...	...	...	1.1
6.	Public administration ...	...	...	...	2.0
7.	Professions and liberal arts ...	...	...	...	3.3
8.	Persons living on their own income ...	...	...	...	0.6
9.	Domestic service ...	...	...	...	0.3
10.	Insufficiently described occupations ...	...	...	...	5.9
11.	Unproductive ...	...	...	...	0.5

B. The Central Administration.

5. His Highness the Maharaja Shri Sayajirao III being

the fountain head of all power, authority and justice in the State has invested the Executive Council with powers of administration reserving to himself certain powers of ultimate significance.

Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, C.I.E., B.A., B.L., continued to be the President of the Council in his capacity as the Minister of the Baroda State. The Minister exercised general supervision over the administration with the help of the Naib Dewans (the Karma Sachiv and Mantra Sachivas), while he personally administered the affairs of the Political

Office which deals with questions connected with the relation of the State with the British Government and the other Indian States.

The following officers worked as Mantra Sachivas:—

S. No.	Name of the officer.	From	To
1	2	3	4
1	Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B.	1- 8-28	10- 6-29
2	Rao Bahadur Ganesh Balawant Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B.	19-11-28	15- 3-29
3	Mr. Stanley P. Rice, I.C.S. (Retired).	1- 8-28 4- 2-29	18-11-28 31- 7-29
4	Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D. etc.	1-10-28	31- 7-29

The following table shows the names of officers who worked as Karma Sachiv during the year :—

S. No.	Name.	From	To
1	2	3	4
1	Rao Bahadur Ganesh B. Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B.	1- 8-28	18-11-28
2	Mr. Stanley P. Rice, I.C.S. (Retired).	19-11-28	3- 2-29
3	Mr. Narayan Keshav Aloni, B.A., Bar-at-law.	4- 2-29	10- 5-29
4	Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, B.A., LL.B.	11- 5-29	31- 7-29

The Huzur Central Office dealt with questions of administration coming from the departments, submitted them to

the Karma Sachiv, the Minister or to the Council for orders and communicated the orders passed to the departments concerned for execution. The Central Office was composed of four sections—Revenue, Protection, General and Resolution—organised on Secretariat lines. The Chief Assistant's post was reduced to the naeb suba's grade during the year under report.

6. The following table shows the work done by the Huzur Central Office during the year as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Particulars.	Tippans.		Applications.	
	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4	5
Last year's balance ...	445	314	50	117
New receipts ...	2,672	2,894	1,417	1,678
Total ...	3,117	3,208	1,467	1,795
Disposal ...	2,653	2,763	1,387	1,745
Balance ...	464	445	80	50

In addition to the above, the Central Office disposed of 13,618 miscellaneous references during the year as against 14,868 in the preceding year.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

7. With the Dewan as President, the Council had in all five members at the end of the year, Mr. Stanley P. Rice, Shrimant Raj Pautra Pratapsinh, Sir Abbas Ali Baig and Mr. R. H. Desai being the other four members.

Composition of the Executive Council.

8. The following table shows the work done by the Executive Council during the year compared with that in the previous year.

Year.	Balance of last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Meetings.	Disposal.				Balance.
					Within Council powers.	Under delegated authority.	Submitted with opinion.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1928-29	83	1,486	1,569	42	1,306	16	155	1,477	92
1927-28	103	1,489	1,592	40	1,266	16	227	1,509	83

THE HUZUR KAMDAR.

9. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai, B.A., LL.B., continued to work as Huzur Kamdar till the end of January 1929 when he went on leave preparatory to retirement. He was succeeded by Rao Bahadur Ganesh Balawant Ambegaokar, B.A., LL.B., who acted as Huzur Kamdar till March 15, 1929, when he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja Saheb as the Chief Swari Officer. The Minister then held the charge of this post till the end of the year.

THE AUCTION COMMITTEE.

10. Another body in connection with the Central Administration is the Auction Committee which consists of one Naib Dewan as President, one member from the Sardar or Assamdar class, the head of the department concerned or his assistant and one additional member appointed by His Highness. The Committee has the power to confirm the final bids in all auctions relating to any department upto the value of Rs. 15,000 in the case of

immovable property and Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of movable property.

11. As a rule, the highest bid or the lowest tender is accepted at the auction but the Committee has discretion to accept for good reasons the tender of the next reliable bidder.
- Procedure of work in the Auction Committee.

12. The Committee dealt with 56 auctions during the year and had no occasion to reject the highest bid. The bulk of the work done related to the Public Works, Military, Khangi and Medical departments.
- Work done by the Auction Committee.

THE SERVICE COMMITTEE.

13. The Service Committee presided over by Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, B. A., LL. B., had four other members as in the previous year. The Chief Assistant to the Ministers was an additional member and *ex officio* Secretary to the Committee.
- The Service Committee and its work.

The Committee continued to advise the Government on all matters relating to recruitment for the service throughout the whole year.

14. The Training Class for clerks held three sessions during the year — each session lasting for nearly four months. During the year 88 clerks from the departments and 17 private candidates attended the classes. They were trained in official correspondence, the service regulations and allied subjects supplemented by practical work in selected offices. Heads of departments were instructed not to fill up vacancies in the lower grade of service except by clerks who have undergone training in the Clerks' Training Class. All the successful candidates from the Training Class were absorbed in the service in the year.
- Clerks' Training Class.

THE RAJ DAFTARDAR.

15. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M. A., worked as the Raj Daftardar during the year. He was deputed to attend the session of the Historical Records Commission at Nagpur. After the session was over, he spent a fortnight in Calcutta, studying the methods of renovation of old documents followed in the Imperial Record Office.

16. The primary duty of the Raj Daftardar is to inspect the records of departments, to supply references to them and certified copies of documents to the public on payment of prescribed fees. During the year the Raj Daftardar received 1,035 requisitions for references out of which he satisfied 985. 246 references were supplied to the public on receipt of fees.

17. The Raj Daftardar and his staff inspected the records of 134 offices in the State. The records of the Registration department were found in a satisfactory condition. The defects in the records of other offices were brought to the notice of the respective officers and steps were taken to remedy them.

18. Besides these, the Legislative Council, an advisory body which helps Government in the work of legislation, the Huzur Nyaya Sabha which advises His Highness in the exercise of appellate and revisional jurisdiction and the Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat, the highest departmental tribunal, all form a part of the Central Administration, but because of the nature of their work they are dealt with separately in the sections dealing with legislation and the administration of justice.

C. The Palace.

19. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb stayed in Europe till the middle of December 1928, when he returned to India.

20. His Highness and party arrived in Bombay on the 28th of December 1928. The arrival
 Public arrival in Bombay. was public. Mr. C. G. Freak, I. C. S., Resident Deputy Secretary and Captain J. Nicholson, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at the Ballard Pier on behalf of the Government of Bombay. A salute of 21 guns fired by the British artillery heralded his landing. His Highness then inspected the Guard of Honour which was drawn up on the mole and motored down to the Jaymahal Palace accompanied by the A. D. C. to the Governor. The Minister Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Chari and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad were also present at the mole station to greet His Highness.

21. In the afternoon His Highness called on His Excellency Sir Fredrick Sykes, the Governor
 Visit to Governor. of Bombay, who paid a return visit to His Highness an hour later.

22. After a few hours rest, His Highness left Bombay for Navsari by a special train and arrived
 Arrival at Navsari. there at 9 a. m. the next day. He was welcomed by local officers and leading citizens at the station. He then performed the opening ceremony of the Navsari water works and the Bapuji Desai science laboratory hall at the Sir Cowasji Jahangirji Navsari Zarathosti Madressa. At 11 a. m. His Highness granted interviews to the local officers and leading citizens of the town and made careful inquiries into the condition of the town and of the district generally since his last visit. In the evening he performed the unveiling ceremony of the bust of the late Mr. Tata and attended a children's gathering. His Highness was given an At Home by the public. He left Navsari for Baroda at 10 p. m.

23. His Highness and party arrived in Baroda by special train on Sunday the 30th December
 Arrival in Baroda. 1928. The arrival was public and the whole city was *en fete* to accord a hearty welcome to him.

On alighting from train His Highness was greeted by the Resident who introduced the British officers present. The Minister then introduced to His Highness the Sardars and State officers, who made their usual mujras. It being Sunday, no Guard of Honour from the British Regiment stationed in the cantonment attended. The State Guard of Honour however was present and after inspecting it His Highness drove in State to the Laxmi Vilas Palace.

24. His Highness' stay in Europe this year did not benefit his health to the extent hoped for.
His Highness' illness. The summer in Europe was marked by unusual heat which was followed by a fierce heat-wave. This revived His Highness' old malady and he returned to India in poor health. He could not therefore undertake any district tour but prominent subjects from all parts of the State were given opportunities of bringing to his notice local needs. His Highness' participation in the marriage ceremony of his grandson, Shrimant Rajpautra Pratapsinh, entailed much strain and he had an attack of gout which confined him to bed nearly for a month. His medical advisors pressed on him the need for an immediate change and His Highness therefore decided to go to Europe.

25. His Highness left Baroda for Ballard Pier station by a special train on the 15th March 1929
Departure for Europe. and boarded the s. s. Rawalpindi. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur was among those present to wish His Highness *bon voyage*.

26. At the beginning of the year, Her Highness the Maharani Saheb was in Europe. She
Her Highness' return to India returned to Bombay on December 7, 1928 and after halting there for two days, returned to Baroda on the evening of December 9, 1928.

27. Her Highness stayed in Baroda for nearly two months. During her stay here, she
Visit to Delhi. took part in many public activities and presided over the prize distribution ceremony of the tenth

athletic tournaments of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda. After the completion of the marriage ceremonies Her Highness proceeded to Delhi on February 17, 1929 under medical advice. She returned to Baroda on February 27, 1929.

28. Her Highness left Baroda for Bombay on the 10th April 1929 and sailed for Europe on the 13th April by s. s. Ranpura.
Sails to Europe.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN HIS HIGHNESS' FAMILY.

29. The most important event in His Highness' family during the year was the marriage of Shrimant Rajpautra Pratapsinh with Shrimant Shanta Devi Ghorpade on the 4th January 1929. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb appointed a Committee headed by his cousin Dewan Bahadur Ganpatrao Gaekwad, Bar-at-Law, to arrange for the festivities. The Committee made all necessary arrangements and the 4th January 1929 was fixed for the celebration of the marriage.

30. Invitations were sent out in December 1928. Guests came in from 31st December 1928. A camp was formed for Indian guests and the Guest House and other buildings were reserved for the European guests. Representatives came from many Indian States including Kolhapur and His Highness the late Maharaj Rana Saheb of Jhalawar, the Raja Saheb of Baria and the Rajasaheb of Savantwadi were among the distinguished guests who took part in the festivities.

31. On the 1st of January 1929, the bride and her party made their entry into Baroda and were accorded a hearty reception at the railway station. The bridal party then went in a procession to the Nazar Bag Palace which had been fixed for their residence.

32. Ceremonies in connection with the marriage commenced on the 3rd of January 1929. In the morning His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, accompanied by the bride's father, the Minister and others went to the Residency to invite the Resident formally. A Darbar was held at the Residency, and the customary honours were paid. The rest of the day was devoted to minor ceremonies.

33. On the 4th January—the day fixed for the marriage—at 4–45 p. m. the marriage procession left the Laxmi Vilas Palace. Shrimant Rajpautra Pratapsinh was seated on a gold 'ambari' on an elephant, his sisters taking their seats behind him. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the Sardars, and officials followed on foot. The Resident and other European guests also joined the procession. The bridegroom's party and the principal guests entered the "marriage pavilion" and took their seats in the halls round it which were tastefully decorated. The bride arrived there soon after with her father and uncles. The ceremonies were then performed, and pansupari and scented waters were distributed to all present. His Highness then held a Darbar at the Darbar hall and after the distribution of pansupari the Darbar terminated.

34. At night the city was illuminated. The guests were entertained by the Gandharva Natak Mandali, which staged one of their popular plays. On the two subsequent days an interesting programme was gone through, including a Darbar, children's gathering in the Nyayamandir Hall, arena sports, a banquet, Indian dinner to the guests etc.

35. Shrimant Maharaja Kumar Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar was blessed with a second daughter on 21st December 1928.

Shrimant Maharaja Kumar was blessed with a second daughter.

36. During the year under report the following distinguished guests visited Baroda:—
State guests.

No.	Name of the guest.	Place of residence.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
1	2	3	4	5
1	His Highness the Raja Saheb of Savantwadi.	Chiman bag.	1- 8-28	10- 8-28
2	Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Savantwadi.	Lalbag.	1- 8-28	21- 8-28
3	Her Highness Tara Raje, Rani Saheb of Dewas Senior.	Guest house.	9- 8-28	10- 8-28
4	His Highness the Rana Saheb of Datia.	Dhari.	16- 8-28	24- 8-28
5	Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.	Pattan.	15- 9-28	15- 9-28
6	Her Highness the Maharani of Kapurthala.	Nazarbag.	28-10-28	31-10-28
7	Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Morvi.	Halt during journey.	29-10-28	29-10-28
8	The Rt. Hon'ble Field Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Makarpura.	25-11-28	26-11-28
9	His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.	L. V. Palace.	16-12-28	16-12-28
10	Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch-Behar.	L. V. Palace.	14- 1-29	16- 1-29
11	Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Devgadhi Baria.	Nazarbag.	15- 2-29	18- 2-29
12	General Henri Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris.	...	22- 2-29	22- 2-29
13	Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch-Behar.	L. V. Palace.	25- 2-29	1- 3-29
14	Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Savantwadi.	Vishram bag.	9- 3-29	12- 3-29

37. The formal courtesies of presentation of 'poshak and 'aher' were extended to the following:—

No.	Name of the guest.	Occasion.	Date.
1	2	3	4
1	Capt. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji, K. C. S. I., Maharana of Rajpipla.	On the occasion of his daughter's marriage.	5-12-28
2	Maharawai Shri Natwarsinhaji Fatesinhaji Raja of Chhota Udepur.	On the occasion of his marriage.	5-12-28
3	Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Dhair-yashilrao Gaekwar.	For the "balantwida" on the occasion of naming ceremony of his second daughter.	2- 1-29
4	Lt. Raja Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade, K. C. I. E., Raja of Mudhol.	On the occasion of his son's marriage	18- 1-29
5	Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar and her children.	At the time of their departure.	16- 1-29
6	Capt. His Highness Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Savant Bhonsle Sardesai of Savantwadi.	Balantwida on the occasion of the barsa ceremony of his son.	21- 2-29
7	Raja Sir Vasudeo Raja of Kollengode, K. C. S. I.	On the occasion of his daughter's marriage.	6- 2-29
8	Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Savantwadi and children.	At the time of her departure.	12- 3-29
9	Shrimant Vijayasinha Fatesinha Raje Bhonsale, Raje Saheb of Akolkot.	On the occasion of his sister's marriage.	27- 3-29
10	Shrimant Vijayasinha Ramrao Daphle, Chief of Jath.	On the occasion of his marriage	27- 3-29
11	Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Dhair-yashilrao Gaekwar.	For "balantwida" of his second and third son.	28- 2-29

D. Relations with the British Government.

38. The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and with the General. neighbouring and other Indian States were conducted by the Minister through the Huzur Political office; and they continued to be cordial and satisfactory.

39. The arrangement relating to the extradition of offenders from and to British India and the Indian States as also the arrangements relating to co-operation in police matters between them and Baroda continued to work satisfactorily.

40. The British postal authorities continued to receive the requisite facilities for opening additional post offices and placing additional letter-boxes in different parts of the State. The total number of post offices and letter-boxes at the close of the official year was 1,210 (297 + 913) as against 1,136 (283 + 853) at the end of the previous year.

41. The Government of India decided that as entering into contracts on behalf of the Government of India by railway administrations with Indian States involved the carrying on of business in British India by the States, such agreements should not be executed without prior reference to the Government of India through the local political officer concerned, and that their confirmation by the Government of India after execution was not necessary. Under this arrangement a prior reference to the Government of India will be necessary in case of agreements to be entered into by a railway administration on behalf of the Government of India with a State relating to (1) assisted sidings, (2) leasing of railway lands, and (3) other contracts to be entered into by railways with Indian States.

42. A reciprocal arrangement was arrived at between the Government of Bombay and His Highness' Government by which each Government undertook to pay the travelling allowances of its own officials when summoned to give evidence in their official capacity in criminal cases by the courts of the other Government.

43. With a view to facilitate the work of dealing with offences committed in the Baroda city and the Baroda Cantonment, a reciprocal arrangement was arrived at between the State Police and the Cantonment Police. Reciprocal arrangement between State Police and the Cantonment Police. Police for the mutual supply of details of cognizable offences committed in the respective areas under their supervision.

44. The arrangement arrived at in 1923 with the Rana of Mandwa regarding the disposal of dead bodies of persons dying intestate and heirless in Chandod has been continued for a further period of five years with effect from May 1928. Persons dying intestate in Chandod.

45. The District Magistrate, Broach, issued a circular laying down that requisitions for search of stolen property on the part of the Baroda Police, even in cases of cognizable offences, should be referred by them to the Divisional First Class Magistrate of the Broach district having jurisdiction and search warrants obtained from him, and that the Baroda Police should be allowed to have searches made on the conditions and at the places mentioned in the warrants. As the procedure laid down in the circular was inconvenient, the Government of Bombay were addressed on the subject. They requested the Government of India to consider the advisability of legalising the procedure followed before the issue of the circular. The Government of India replied that they would consider the desirability of proposing an amendment of the Criminal Procedure for search for stolen property in British India at request of police in Indian States.

Procedure Code when a general revision of the Code was next taken in hand.

46. It was agreed with the Palanpur State that country liquor under transport from one part of the Palanpur State to another through intervening Baroda territory should be covered by a pass signed by a responsible officer of that State, viz., the tehsildar of the mahal concerned of the Palanpur State or the excise officer of the State.

47. At the instance of His Highness' Government, the Government of India agreed to the continuance of the reciprocal arrangement for relief from double income-tax on income taxed both in British India and the Baroda State for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st April 1929.

48. At the instance of His Highness' Government, the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Ry., agreed as an experimental measure for two years to recover the State income-tax from the following class of employees on payment of a commission of 5% on the recoveries:—

- (i) servants of the company residing in the limits of the Mehsana railway station who are employed on the State lines on which jurisdiction is exercised by His Highness' Government;
- (ii) railway employees at Mehsana working on the main line or the Mehsana Viramgam line who reside outside the area on which jurisdiction is ceded to the British Government; and
- (iii) railway employees working on the Kalol-Vijapur and Kalol-Becharaji sections residing at Sabarmati.

49. The Government of India having invited His Highness' Government to send a representative to attend the eleventh session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Nagpur in December 1928, His Highness' Government deputed Mr. C. V. Joshi, M. A., Raj Daftardar of the State.

50. Mr. C. V. Sane, M. Sc. (Wiscon.), Director of Agriculture, was nominated as the representative of the State on the Indian Central Cotton Committee for a period of three years with effect from the 1st April 1929.

51. At the request of the Government of India, facilities were given to Dr. Norman Brown, a Sanskrit scholar of note who wishes to set up an American school of Indo-Iranian Research in India, to visit Patan and see the oriental Mss. in that town.

52. In all 39 applications from Baroda subjects for passports for travelling to foreign countries were received during the year under report. Of these 26 were from the Baroda district, 9 from Kadi and 4 from Navsari. Most of them went to Europe.

53. The acknowledgments of His Highness' Government are due to—
Thanks.

(a) the Government of India

(i) for sanctioning the loan of the services of Rai Saheb Ram Kissen, Executive Engineer, East Indian Railway, for employment as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, G. B. S. Railways; and

- (ii) for affording facilities to Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Raj Daftardar of the State, to study the system of renovating and repairing documents at the Imperial Record Office, Calcutta, and to Mr. N. M. Natekar to receive training in commercial audit at Bombay ;
- (b) the Government of Bombay
 - (i) for placing the services of Mr. Natesha Ayyar, Ag. Superintending Engineer, at the disposal of His Highness' Government to inspect and advise on the water works and the drainage system for the city of Baroda ; and
 - (ii) for affording facilities to two State police officers to study the working of the water police at Karachi ;
- (c) the Government of Behar and Orissa for permitting Mr. E. L. Glass, Offg. Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Behar and Orissa, to visit Baroda and advise His Highness' Government on certain irrigation projects ;
- (d) the Government of the United Provinces for affording facilities to two State police officers to study the system of maintaining records of finger print slips in the Finger Print Bureau at Allahabad ;
- (e) the Porbandar State for affording facilities to two State Police officers to study the working of the water police at Porbandar; and,
- (f) the President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, for allotting a studentship to the Baroda State in the Forest Service Course at the College for the 1928-30 course.

E. Administration of Okhamandal.

54. The post of Commissioner, Okhamandal, and Commandant, Okha Battalion, was held by Major Pilajirao Vithalrao Gaekwad throughout the year and that of Adjutant, Okha Battalion, was held by Capt. S. Y. Gaekwad from the 1st August 1928 to 14th January 1929 and by Capt. R. S. Parab from 15th January to the end of the year. The Adjutant performed the duties of the police naib suba also, but the two posts were separated under Council Order No. 81/40 dated 13th March 1929. The change was brought into effect from 1st June 1929, when the police naib suba, Amreli division, took up the duties of the office of police naib suba, Okhamandal, in addition to his own.

55. The relations of the Okhamandal authorities with the neighbouring States of Porbandar, Navanagar and Cutch continued to be cordial.

56. The following statement gives figures of extradition demands as between Okhamandal and foreign authorities and the number of persons surrendered to and by the Commissioner of Okhamandal.

Demands by Okhamandal.

	Cases.	Persons.
From British India.	0	0
„ Indian States.	1	3
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 3

Demands from Okhamandal.

	Cases.	Persons.
By British India.	2	3
„ Indian States.	1	4
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 7

57. The work of preserving peace and order in the district was, as before, performed jointly by the outpost thanas of the Okha Battalion and the police. The number of cases reported to, and taken up by, the police during the year under report was 64. Out of these, 14 ended in conviction of offenders, 9 in their acquittal or discharge, 8 remained on the dormant file, 13 were struck off, 2 had been forwarded for being struck off, 4 were compounded, 3 were being tried and 11 were under investigation by the police at the close of the year.

58. During the year 30 cases in which 41 Waghers were involved were tried by the First Class Magistrate, Okhamandal. as against Criminal cases against Waghers. 13 cases in which 21 Waghers were involved in the preceding year. Of these 41 persons, 12 were convicted and the rest were discharged or acquitted. In four cases appeals were preferred to the Commissioner as Sessions Judge. The decision of the lower court was reversed in one of them. No case was sent up to the Commissioner by the First Class Magistrate for enhancement of punishment.

The Commissioner had one sessions case on his file. It had not been disposed of at the end of the year.

59. The Commissioner continued to exercise the powers of Sessions Judge in cases in which Sessions powers. Waghers are concerned. Other cases went before the Sessions Judge, Amreli.

60. Three Waghers were exempted from attendance at the daily roll call and 9 Waghers of suspicious character were directed to attend roll call during the year. The total number of suspicious characters on the roll at the end of the year was 65 as against 59 in the preceding year.

61. During the year, 5 Wagher patels, viz. those of Nagnath, Vasai, Vachhu, Baradia and Wagher patels and Mulvasar performed the duties of revenue work. revenue patels in addition to their own duties as police patels. They were paid Rs. 2 a month extra for this work. Their work was satisfactory.

62. The following comparative statement shows the number of Wagher khatedars holding land in Okhamandal.

Class of khatedars.	Number at the close of 1928-29.	Number at the close of 1927-28.
1	2	3
Khatedars holding salami land ...	733	747
Khatedars holding land on full assessment.	260	267
Khatedars holding both salami land and land on full assessment.	260	246
do. do. kiraya land &c.	262	263

63. The following comparative statement shows the extent of land, in bighas, under cultivation by Waghers.

	Salami land.	Land on full assessment.	Total.
1	2	3	4
1 Land in possession at the beginning of 1928-29.	30,632- 3	12,820-16	43,452-19
2 Land taken up in 1928-29	1,015- 1	568-12	1,583-13
3 Land relinquished or resumed in 1928-29.	884-11	1,205- 2	2,089-13
+ Land in possession at the close of the year 1928-29	30,762-13	12,184- 6	42,946-19

64. The following statement gives the details of recovery of land revenue during the year and of the arrears due from Waghers at the end of the year:—

	Amount.	Recovery in 1928-29.	Balance at the end of 1928-29.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears at the close of 1927-28	41,704-12-1	9,589-15-6	32,114-12-7
Amount due for 1928-29 ...	8,202-4-2	7,430-12-11	771-7-3
Total due to Government in 1928-29	49,907-0-3	17,020-12-5	32,886-3-10

65. The Forest department continued to plant and rear forest trees in the Okhamandal district. Experiment in forestry. The operations are making slow but steady progress and trees have been planted in several villages with fair results as the rainfall was good. The growing of babul trees in the district has also been seriously taken up.

66. The compulsory saving fund started eight years ago has proved a boon to the needy Waghers. The Wagher saving fund. During the year Rs. 2,164-10-7 were added to the opening balance which was Rs. 345-6-6. Out of this, loans amounting to Rs. 1,566-3-2 were advanced to members for purchasing bullocks, seeds, etc. At the close of the year there was a balance of Rs. 943-13-11 to the credit of the fund.

67. During the year under report 33 cases of marriage and betrothal among Waghers were registered in the Commissioner's office. Marriage and family disputes. The Wagher panchayat continued to settle ordinary marital disputes. The Waghers have been given the choice of appointing their own 'panch'.

68. The Wagher boarding house was continued on the same lines as before. Three boarders were discharged and six new boys were admitted. The total number of boarders at the close of the year was 25 as against 22 in the preceding year. The boys attended the local schools for literary instruction. Their progress was on the whole good, three of them having secured the first rank in their respective classes and six having won merit prizes. The boarders also attended the carpentry and smithy shops and prepared articles of furniture like tables, chairs etc. The health of the boarders continued to be satisfactory. They played cricket and also some Indian games. They were taught elementary drill and given instructions in scouting.

Mr. Ranchhoddas N. Padh presented musical instruments and 22 scout uniforms worth about Rs. 200 to this institution.

69. The Waghers took full advantage of the dharmashala built for their use at Dwarka.

70. The health of the district was good. There were no epidemics. The Waghers resorted freely to the Government dispensary at Dwarka and the travelling dispensary in the mahal.

71. The cost of the Okha Battalion during the year under report was as under :—

1. Pay, compensation and allowance.	Rs. 93,972- 9- 7
2. Gratuity to men invalided.	„ 1,352- 0- 0
3. Bhatta, bhada etc.	„ 1,610-12- 3

Total Rs 96,935- 5-10

There were seventeen thanas in the district consisting of 19 N. C. O's and 52 men. The duty of maintaining order

in the district which is to a great extent in the hands of these regimental outposts was performed efficiently during the year.

The casualties in the regiment during the year were as follows :—

Deserted	5	Retired with gratuity	4
Deceased	4	Retired on pension	11
Discharged	8	Dismissals	0

Total 32

The total number of recruits enlisted during the year was 8 and there was only one vacancy in the company at the close of the year.

The teaching staff of the regimental school consisted of 1 head-master, 1 English teacher and 2 assistant masters. The total number of men and boys on the roll at the end of the year was 62. English, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi languages were taught in the school. Out of 10 candidates who appeared at the annual examination 7 passed.

The health of the regiment continued to be good. The total number of patients including indoor and outdoor patients was 2,621. All children in the regimental lines were vaccinated.

The discipline of the regiment was good and the conduct of the men satisfactory. The regiment was again put through a regular course of training and the drill showed improvement.

The strength of the Okha Battalion was reduced during the year under report to 172 men and the Battalion is now named the "Okha Company".

72. The observatory at Dwarka worked satisfactorily and both the Dwarka and the Samiani light-houses exhibited proper lights during the year.

Observatory
light-houses.

and

73. The administrative arrangements in Okhamandal continued to work smoothly. Education is spreading among the Waghers and their economic condition is improving. The area under cultivation by them is increasing and every attempt is made to encourage thrift and the habit of saving among them.

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CHAPTER II

PROTECTION

A. Legislation

(a) THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

74. The power of making laws is one of the prerogatives of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Legislative Council. and he is assisted in this by his Executive Council and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consists of 27 members including the Dewan who is the President. The Naib Dewans of the judicial and revenue sections, the Nyayamantri (Legal Remembrancer), the Sar Suba and the Government Pleader of the Varishta Court are ex-officio members of the Legislative Council. Besides these, there are 7 nominated official members and 4 non-official members. The number of elected members is 10 ; these are elected by the mahal panchayats in the State, which form the constituencies. The members have the right of interpellation and of moving resolutions on matters of general public interest. The decisions of the Council are of the nature of recommendations to His Highness.

75. The Council met twice during the year. The first sitting was held on the 9th of May 1929, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, C. I. E., when 23 members were present. The following bills were placed on the agenda for discussion :—

- (1) The Income-tax Bill with the report of the Select Committee.
- (2) The Record of Rights Bill with the report of the Select Committee.

- (3) The Factory Bill with the report of the Select Committee.

Out of these, item No. 1 was postponed to the next session. Nos. 2 and 3 were again referred to Select Committees. During this session Mr. Lalubhai Kishorbhai introduced a Bill for prohibiting "unequal marriages".

The second sitting was held on the 25th of July 1929 under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari when 26 members were present.

The following Bills were set down for discussion :—

- (1) The Income-tax Bill with the report of the Select Committee.
- (2) The Factory Bill with the report of the Select Committee.

Both these Bills were discussed in the Dhara Sabha and finally passed with amendments.

76. The elected members of the Dhara Sabha asked 76 questions and moved 77 resolutions during the year. The resolutions moved related to remissions and suspensions of land revenue in certain parts of the State on account of damages to crops by frost, revision of settlement in the Kodinar taluka, drainage facilities, railway administration and other matters of public interest.

(b) THE NYAYAMANTRI'S OFFICE.

77. The administrative work with regard to the legislation is entrusted to the Nyayamantri or The Nyayamantri. Legal Remembrancer. This officer also assists the Varishta Court Judges in inspecting judicial courts. During the year Mr. V. D. Satghare who held the office of the Nyayamantri till 7-1-29, inspected the courts at Mehsana, Visnagar, Kheralu, Chanasma and Patan. After Mr. Satghare's transfer to the Judicial department as a Judge of the Varishta Court, Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, B. A., LL. B., Advocate, became Nyayamantri from 7th January 1929. He inspected district

and small cause courts at Baroda and munsiff's court and subdivisonal court as well as the Second Class Magistrate's Court at Petlad.

78. The work of publishing authoritative and up-to-date texts of Acts and rules in force in the State in order to make them available for use of officers and of the public was continued under the supervision of the Nyayamantri. During the year 3 Acts and 2 regulations were re-printed by this office. When the official year ended, 93 Acts and 81 rules were on sale at the State Press.

79. During the year under report, the Nyayamantri's office published 33 Acts, 26 sets of rules, 5 circulars, and 27 notifications.

80. Out of 33 Acts, 27 were amending Acts, 2 original enactments and 4 consolidating measures.

81. Among the amending enactments passed during the year, the Infant Marriage Prevention Amendment Act deserves special mention. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act was enacted in Samvat 1960, but though it has been in force for more than 24 years, its provisions are not strictly enforced and the object of the measure is in a large measure defeated. The Infant Marriage Prevention Amendment Act declares marriages void in cases in which the bride or the bride-groom is less than 8 years old, on the day of the marriage. The Act provides for exemptions permitting marriages of girls below the prescribed age in cases in which the interests of the girls themselves require such a marriage to be effected. The courts are empowered to grant such exemptions. Moreover persons bringing about such marriages, i. e. marriages in which either party is below 8 years of age and those abetting them are declared liable to punishment of simple imprisonment not exceeding one month.

or a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or both. Persons who bring about or abet marriages of girls below 12 and boys below 16 years of age are liable to fine upto Rs. 200.

The Act amending the Hindu Marriage Act was consequential on the amendment of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act.

82. The other amending Acts need no special mention as they made changes either to remove difficulties which experience had discovered or to bring the law into line with the corresponding Acts in British India, in so far as they were suitable to local conditions.

83. The Cotton Industry Statistics Act and the Pleaders Act were original enactments.

84. The necessity of legislation for the purpose of ensuring the regular submission of returns of quantities of cotton goods manufactured and cotton yarn spun in the mills situated in the State had been felt for some time. The Cotton Industry Statistics Act was enacted to meet this need.

85. The Pleaders Act was enacted to regulate the conduct, duties and responsibilities of pleaders practising in the courts of the State. It is framed on the model of the corresponding Act in British India and came into force on the 21st of February 1929.

86. The four consolidating measures passed during the year were :—

- (1) An Act for the acquisition of land for Government purposes etc.
- (2) The Possessory Courts Act.
- (3) The Easements Act.
- (4) The Police Act.

87. The rules and circulars published during the year
 Rules and circulars. were mainly amendments of existing
 rules and circulars.

88. Of the notifications issued during the year, 27 re-
 Notifications. lated to the appointment of the members
 of the Dhara Sabha, publication of the
 dates of its session, invitations for suggestions from the public
 on Bills and extension of the time for receiving them. Notifi-
 cations Nos. 2, 4, 5, 10 and 24 need special mention. Notifi-
 cation No. 2 exempted receipts passed below cheques and
 bills of exchange from stamp duty. The Patents and Designs
 Act of British India was made applicable throughout the Raj
 by Notification No. 4. Nos. 5 and 10 related to the ceremonies
 observed during Hindu marriages. The mantras recited on
 these occasions being in Sanskrit, translations in Gujarati,
 Marathi and Hindi were published so that the priests might
 be enabled to explain their meaning to the persons concerned.
 Notification No. 24 was issued to warn the people of the con-
 sequences of infant marriages of boys and girls below 8 years
 being performed without the permission of the court, on and
 after the 1st of August 1929, as such marriages performed
 after that date are void and the parents are liable to punish-
 ment of fine, or simple imprisonment up to one month or
 both.

89. During the year under report the following Bills were
 Bills published. published for the purpose of inviting
 suggestions from the public :—

- (1) Income-tax Bill with the report of the Select Com-
 mittee.
- (2) Factory Bill with the report of the Select Committee.
- (3) The Medical Bill.
- (4) Old Age and Unequal Marriages Prevention Bill.
- (5) Record of Rights Bill.
- (6) Hindu Divorce Bill.

90. The Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill permits only those medical practitioners to practise in the State who register their names and imposes legal disabilities upon those who are not so registered. It has been drafted on the lines of the Bombay Medical Act and is applicable to medical practitioners of both the eastern and western systems.

(c) THE INFANT MARRIAGE PREVENTION ACT.

91. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act is one of the most important pieces of social legislation in the State, and the work of exercising general supervision over the operation of the Act is entrusted to the Varishta Court.

92. The following table gives figures showing its operation.

Figures showing the operation and working of the Act.

I. Applications for exemption and offences.

Year.	Applications for exemption.		Offences against the Act.			Percentage of fines of more than Rs. 10.
	No. of applications.	Percentage of rejections.	No. of cases filed with arrears.	No. of cases disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29	7	14.3	6,917	6,622	84.1	16.2
1927-28	340	38.8	7,557	7,073	86.5	16.5

*II. Proportion of persons granted exemption
according to castes.*

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Banias.	Lubanas.	Artisans.	Kolis.	Kunbis.	Golas of Baroda.	Mohamedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1928-29	0	0	0	16.7	50	0	0	0	33.3	0
1927-28	.5	.5	.9	0	.5	.5	1.4	93.8	0	1.9

III. Proportion of convictions according to castes.

Year.	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas.	Banias.	Artisans.	Kolis.	Kunbis.	Dheds and Bhangis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1928-29	3.1	3.4	1.7	4.2	19.9	17.6	11.7	38.4
1927-28	3.1	4	1.8	5.4	16.6	23.1	12	34

*IV. Table of infant marriages allowed, penalized and
contracted after the prescribed age limit.*

Year.	Number of registered marriages.			
	Contracted after the prescribed age limit.	Exempted marriages.	Marriages penalized.	Percentage of marriages below age to the total number.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29	10,034	5	5,024	33.5
1927-28	11,663	201	6,376	36.1

In most cases the plea advanced in support of petitions for exemption from the operation of the Act was the extreme old age or bed-ridden condition of the parents or guardians. The number of offences under the Act was 6,622 against 7,073 in the preceding year. There was no appreciable difference in the percentage of conviction. It was 84 against 86 in the preceding year. Of the total number of persons convicted (10,432), only 1,693 were fined more than Rs. 10. The courts are unduly lenient in dealing with breaches of the Act, overlooking the real object of the enactment. Similar remarks made in the last report have apparently had no effect. Table No. III shows that most of the persons convicted belong to Kolis, Kunbis, Dheds and other similar castes, who are still comparatively backward, fail to realise the benevolent objects of the measure and cannot break away easily from customs which have their roots in the past.

93. Sanction to prosecute the guardians of minors whose marriages were performed in foreign territories was asked for in 207 cases. It was given in 163 cases and rejected in 44.

B. Justice.

(a) EXTRAORDINARY APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

94. The Varishta Court is the highest tribunal in the State in judicial matters, but provision has been made for the admission of appeals and applications against its decisions before the Huzur Nyaya Sabha, subject to certain conditions. This latter body which advises His Highness in the exercise of his appellate and revisional jurisdiction is composed of the Legal Remembrancer, a Judge of the Varishta Court not connected with the case under consideration and the Huzur Kamdar; but when the functions of the Huzur Kamdar and the Legal Remembrancer are entrusted to one person, one of the Naib Dewans or one of the retired Judges

of the Varishtha Court is invited to work as a member of the tribunal. Under Huzur orders Mr. Sarabhai V. Majumdar, Mr. A. A. Kehimker and Mr. Ratanji Dosabhai Master, all retired Judges of the Varishtha Court, are on the panel of persons to be selected as members of the Nyaya Sabha. The Huzur Nyaya Sabha generally holds its sessions four times in a year and continues to work until the cases on hand are disposed of ; special sessions are held whenever necessary.

95. The following table shows the work done by the Huzur Nyaya Sabha for the year 1927-28 and 1928-29:—

Nature of the case.	Arrears of the last year.		New file.		Disposed of during the year.		Pending at the end of the year.	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Appeals:—								
(a) Civil.	60	58	25	24	29	22	56	60
(b) Criminal	4	5	11	13	11	14	4	4
Extraordinary:—								
(a) Civil.	15	13	41	29	44	27	12	15
(b) Criminal.	7	2	29	29	32	24	4	7
Total.	86	78	106	95	116	87	76	86

THE KHATA-NIHAYA SADAR ADALAT.

96. The Khata-Nihaya Sadar Adalat is the highest departmental tribunal for disposing of appeals and revision applications against the decisions of the heads of departments, Ministers and the Executive Council.

97. The Adalat can reject appeals and revision applications or refer them back to the departments for fresh orders. On the other hand, when appeals are proposed to be allowed, the records are submitted to the Huzur for orders with the recommendation of the Adalat.

98. Mr. R. R. Kothawala continued to be a member of the Huzur Sadar Adalat. Mr. A. A. Kehimker, a retired Judge of the Varishita Court, was appointed as an additional member of the Sadar Adalat and his services were utilised when necessary. The Huzur Sadar Adalat Bench was formed by the Nyaya Mantri and either Mr. Kehimker or Mr. Kothawala. In the absence of the Nyaya Mantri, Messrs. Kothawala and Kehimker formed the Bench.

99. The following table shows the work done by the Adalat during the year under report.

Year.	Arrears.	New appeals.	Total.	Appeals disposed of.	Arrears at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29	122	220	342	243	99
1927-28	132	204	336	214	122

100. During the year, 54 appeals were submitted to the Huzur, with the opinion of the Bench. This together with 22 appeals of the preceding year, remaining undisposed of by, the Huzur brought the total to 76. Of these 59 were disposed of leaving a balance of 17. The recommendations of the Adalat were accepted in 37 cases.

101. The arrears of the civil appeals at the end of the year amounted to 56 compared with 60 of last year. Out of these, 3 were pending service of summons, 28 were ready for hearing, 2 were under consideration and opinions were awaited. 2 were submitted to the Huzur for orders, 1 was pending supplementary application for addition of legal representative of a deceased party and in 20 cases papers were being printed. Four criminal appeals were submitted to the Huzur and 22 extraordinary applications remained undisposed of.

(b) THE JUDICIARY.

102. Besides the tribunals for appeals, other courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice were as under:—

The Varishta Court	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Judges' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	5
The Okhamandal Sessions Court	...	...	...	...	...	1
The Baroda Small Cause Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subordinate Judges' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	24
District Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	5
Revenue officers as <i>ex-officio</i> i. e. Bandobasti magistrates.						89
Ordinary Magistrates' Courts (doing judicial works)	...					24
Revenue Magistrates exercising 2nd and 3rd class magisterial powers (judicial)	...	...	...	...	...	18
Private persons invested with 3rd class magisterial powers (judicial)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Village Munsiffs' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other officers invested with civil powers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Courts of vishista panchayats exercising civil and criminal powers	...	...	...	...	...	5

Eight village panchayats ceased to exercise civil and criminal powers during the year. Proposals to improve the

panchayat system and place it on a sound footing were under consideration at the end of the year.

In addition to nine small cause courts created last year, three more courts were established during the year. Mr. Kehimkar, retired Judge of the High Court was first entrusted with this work but later on the assistant judges in Baroda and Kadi districts attended to the small cause suits. When the Government sanctioned four additional permanent munsiffs, benches of munsiffs could be arranged at important stations to take up small causes work upto Rs. 500.

103. The Varishta Court is the highest court of appeal in the State, in all judicial matters. It has no original jurisdiction. There are as a rule three Judges in that court but owing to the pressure of arrears two more Judges worked as additional Judges upto the end of November 1928 when one of them retired and the other continued to work till the end of the year.

104. The administrative work of the department was done by Mr. Motilal Chhotalal Desai, B. A., LL. B. throughout the year.

105. The following table shows the personnel of the Varishta Court in the year :—

Personnel.

Designation and period of work.	Name.
1	2
CHIEF JUSTICE.	
1-8-28 to 31-7-29	Mr. Gopal Krishna Dandekar, B. A., LL. B.
SECOND JUDGE.	
1-8-28 to 6-1-29	Mr. Vishnu Krishna Dhurandhar, B. A., LL. B., Advocate.
7-1-29 to 31-7-29	Mr. Motilal Chhotalal Desai, B. A., LL. B.
THIRD JUDGE.	
1-8-28 to 30-11-28	Mr. Ratanji Dosabhai Master, B. A., LL. B.
1-12-28 to 6-1-29	Mr. Motilal Chhotalal Desai. B. A., LL. B.
7-1-29 to 31-7-29	Mr. Vitthal Dadaji Satghare, B. A., LL. B.
ADDITIONAL JUDGES.	
1-8-28 to 30-11-28	Mr. Motilal Chhotalal Desai, B. A., LL. B.
1-8-28 to 31-7-28	Mr. Dayabhai Karsanji Naik, B. A., LL. B.

CIVIL WORK.

106. The following table shows the work in the civil courts during the year as compared with the previous year.

File and disposal of original suits, appeals, miscellaneous applications.

Year.	File with arrears of original civil suits, appeals, miscellaneous applications etc.	Disposal including pending cases of the previous year.	Number of pending cases.	Number of suits and appeals pending more than a year.	
				Ordinary suits.	Regular appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29	52,929	38,469	14,460	2,222	158
1927-28	51,356	36,381	14,975	2,195	232

107. The percentage of ordinary suits according to the subject matter is as follows :—

Percentage of ordinary suits and their classification.

Classes.	Percentage of	
	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3
Relating to money.	73·2	74·3
Relating to immovable property.	22·2	20·5
Relating to other matters.	4·6	4·7

108. The following table shows the file, disposal and average duration of ordinary suits :—

File and disposal of ordinary suits.

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposal including pending cases.	Average duration.		Pending at the end of the year.
				Contested cases.	Non-contested cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29	10,096	51,11,259	9,564	290	90	6,803
1927-28	10,658	53,06,503	12,272	276	94	6,271

The decrease in the file of ordinary suits is due to the creation of small cause courts at 12 stations. Suits above the value of Rs. 200 and upto the value of Rs. 500 that were formerly treated as ordinary suits, are now treated as small cause suits. The disposal cannot be considered satisfactory and it is noted with regret that there was an increase in the average duration of contested cases.

109. The file, disposal and average duration of small cause suits are tabulated below :—

File and disposal of small cause suits.

Year.	Cases filed.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposal including cases.	Average duration in days.		Pending at the end of the year.
				Contested cases.	Non-contested cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29	19,394	19,06,066	20,180	82	53	4,979
1927-28	18,095	18,50,716	15,454	84	53	5,765

The increase in the file was due to an increase in the number of Small Cause Courts during the year. The increase of about 30 p. c. in disposal and the reduction in the arrears was due to formation of benches at twelve stations for the disposal of small cause suits.

110. The table given below shows the file, disposal and the average duration of darkhasts :—

File and disposal of darkhasts.

Year.	File.	Disposal including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29	19,612	20,102	8,419	226
1927-28	18,576	16,982	8,909	218

The increase in the average duration was due to the suspension of execution of decrees owing to the damage caused by frost.

111. The following table shows the percentage of the modes in which darkhasts were disposed of :—

Percentage of modes of disposals.

Year.	Stayed at the request of parties.	Struck off the file.	Dealt with by rajinamas.	Actual execution.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29	24.6	14.2	46.4	14.8
1927-28	23.5	17.5	39.7	19.3

112. The modes in which satisfaction of darkhasts was effected with the aid of the courts are shown as below :—

Modes of satisfaction of darkhasts.

Ways in which satisfaction was obtained.	Percentage of darkhasts in ordinary suits.		Percentage of darkhasts in small cause suits.	
	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4	5
By actual payment of money ...	47.5	54.2	80.9	88.5
By delivery of possession ...	19.8	19.4	...	...
By sale of immovable property.	20.8	15.2	...	...
By sale of movable property ...	4.8	4.5	10.2	4.8
By imprisonment of judgment debtors.	4.4	5.4	5.7	5.3
Giving periodical instalments ...	2.7	1.3	3.2	1.3
Total ...	100	100	100	100

There was an increase of about 5 p. c. in sales of immovable property. Similar figures for darkhasts in small cause suits show that the sales of properties belonging to the judgment debtors increased in proportion to the shortage in actual payments of decretal amounts.

113. The following table shows the file, disposal, arrears and the average duration of civil appeals.

civil appeals:—

Year.	File with arrears.	Valuation in rupees.	Disposal including old pending cases.	Pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days.	
					Con- tested appeals.	Non- contested appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29	2,625	4,66,342	1,450	1,175	260	39
1927-28	2,769	6,83,982	1,546	1,223	251	39

The disposal is by no means satisfactory. The fall is explained as being due to the assistant judges having been entrusted with small cause work for a part of the year. An unsatisfactory feature is the rise in the average duration of contested appeals.

114. Results of civil appeals:—

Results of civil appeals.

Year.	Percentage of first appeals decided by Varishta Court.			Percentage of second appeals decided by Varishta Court.			Percentage of appeals decided by District Judges.		
	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1928-29	64	29.5	6.5	77	16.9	6.1	57.1	21.7	21.2
1927-28	70.7	20.2	9.1	78.9	13.6	7.5	58.3	23.9	17.8

115. At the beginning of the year under report there were two village munsiffs' courts, viz. at Padra and Variav under Kamrej. The following table shows the work done by these two courts.

Year.	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Arrears.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29	455	438	17	31
1927-28	409	368	41	51

THE CONCILIATORS.

116. The following table shows the number of talukas in which the system of conciliators was in force and the number of conciliators :—

Year.	Number of talukas in which the system was in force.	Number of conciliators.
1	2	3
1928-29 ...	4	5
1927-28 ...	5	7
1926-27 ...	15	42
1925-26 ...	19	96
1924-25 ...	19	64

These figures show that there is a continued fall in the number of conciliators. Litigants seem to have no faith in this institution. The question whether the system can be

made acceptable to the people was under the consideration of the Government at the end of the year.

117. The following table shows the work turned out by the conciliators :—

Work turned out by
conciliators.

Districts.	1928-29.			1927-28.		
	File with arrears.	Dis- posals.	Arrears.	File with arrears.	Dis- posals.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	243	155	88	26	26	0
Kadi ...	432	431	1	344	322	22
Navsari ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amreli ...	25	24	1	37	36	1
Total ...	700	610	90	407	384	23

There was a rise both in the file and disposal during the year. This was due to the conciliator at Petlad who had a heavy file and showed satisfactory disposal.

THE PANCHAYATS.

118. In addition to village munsiffs and conciliators there were 5 vishista panchayats em-
The panchayats. powered to dispose of judicial work.

The following table shows the number of panchayats and the civil work done by them :—

Year.	Number of panchayats.		File with arrears.	Disposals.	In plaintiff's favour.	In defend- ant's favour.	Average duration in days.
	Village.	Vishista.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1928-29	0	5	51	45	43	2	18
1927-28	8	6	158	148	141	7	14

The terms of village panchayats expired during the year and their powers were not renewed as there was no demand for their continuance.

119. The file and disposal of possessory suits was as under :—

File and disposal of possessory suits.

Year.	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending.	Average duration in days.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29	717	613	104	79
1927-28	970	746	224	80

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

120. The following table shows the file and disposal of all criminal cases :—

Condition of criminal work.

Year.	File with arrears of cases, appeals, miscellaneous applications etc.	Disposal including pending cases.	Arrears at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4
1928-29	35,027	31,347	3,680
1927-28	35,463	31,203	4,260

121. The following table shows the file, disposal, average duration, number of accused persons, and that of witnesses examined in original criminal cases :—

File, disposal, average duration etc. of criminal cases.

Year.	File with arrears.	Disposals.	Average duration in days.	Average duration of summary cases in days.	No. of accused whose cases were disposed of.	Average number of accused persons in each case.	No. of witnesses examined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1928-29	27,983	24,915	22	5	49,178	2	19,635
1927-28	28,789	25,140	15	5	51,978	2	20,972

The increase in the average duration was an unsatisfactory feature of the year's work.

122. The courts of sessions tried 137 cases during the year against 126 in the preceding year.

Number of cases tried by the courts of sessions.

123. The following table shows the percentage of different kinds of offences :—
Percentage of offences.

Year.	Against property.	Against person.	Against public justice.	Against tranquillity.	Against marriage.	Fabricating false documents	Against coinage.	Regarding public service.	Regarding infant marriage.	Other offences.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1928-29	15.3	15.7	.2	2.8	1.4	0	0	.2	27.1	37.3
1927-28	18.1	17.5	.2	2.2	1	0	0	.3	28.5	32.2

124. The condition as to more serious offences during the year will be seen from the following table :—
Serious offences.

Year.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House breaking.	Forgery.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1928-29	36	35	174	0	22	148	122	16
1927-28	55	22	177	7	32	136	126	15

125. The percentage of convictions is given below :—

Percentage of convictions.

Year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3
1928-29	40.3	59.7
1927-28	38.9	61.1

126. The following table shows the nature of punishments :—

Year.	Capital sentence.	Fines only.	Imprisonment with or without fines.	Imprisonment with whipping.	Order to furnish security.	Whipping only.	Solitary confinement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1928-29	0	18,383	974	0	154	2	0
1927-28	5	18,814	1,022	0	117	6	0

127. The following table shows the number of criminal appeals filed and disposed of during the year :—

Year.	File with arrears.	Disposal.	Percentage of appeals.		
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed or remanded for re-trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29	500	432	64.8	9.7	25.5
1927-28	437	395	67.6	7.8	24.6

128. The following table shows the file and disposal of cases taken up in revision in the Varishta Court :—

Year.	File with arrears.	Disposal.
1	2	3
1928-29	373	360
1927-28	187	171

INAMDARS WITH MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

129. The following table shows the number of inamdars invested with criminal powers and the work done by them :—

Inamdar's work.

Year.	Number of inamdars.	Names of the villages of the inamdars exercising powers.	Cases for disposal.	Cases disposed of.	Number of accused persons.	
					Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29	3	0	0	0	0	0
1927-28	4	Deva Talpad.	1	1	0	1

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN PANCHAYAT COURTS.

130. The following table shows the criminal work done by the vishista panchayats :—

Criminal work done by vishista panchayats.

Year.	File with arrears.		Disposal.		Balance at the end of the year		Result of the disposal.	
	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	No. of cases.	No. of accused.	Number of accused.	
							Convicted.	Acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1928-29	10	22	10	22	0	0	0	22
1927-28	27	42	27	42	0	0	19	23

PLEADERS AND MUKHTYARS.

131. The number of pleaders and mukhtyars in the courts of the State was 405 against 413

Pleaders and Mukhtyars.

in the last year. 8 new sanads were issued to pleaders during the year. Eight pleaders died during the year and 8 more ceased to work in the courts assigned to them. The following table shows the number of pleaders grouped according to the examinations qualifying for practice:—

Barristers-at-law.	Advocates.	L.L. Bs.	High Court pleaders' examination.	District pleader's examination.	Local pleader's and mukhtyar's examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	1	191	21	18	171	405

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

132. The departmental conference of pleaders and officers including District Magistrates and police naib subas was held for three days commencing from the 27th of December 1928. 72 civil, 40 criminal and 8 miscellaneous questions were discussed in the conference. As a result of these discussions, proposals were submitted to Government through the Nyayamantri to amend certain criminal rules.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

133. The total receipts of civil and criminal courts (from stamps, court fees, fines and other items) and the expenditure during the year were as under :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
1928-29	7,27,081	6,83,213
1927-28	7,11,609	6,34,012

The increase of Rs. 16,000 in the income was mainly due to the interest received on the 'deposit' fund of the

Baroda district and some of the unclaimed amounts having been credited to the Government under the rules.

The total expenditure of Rs. 6,83,213 includes the sum of Rs. 55,213 which covers Government pleaders' fees, their travelling allowances and expenses incurred on account of pauper suits.

The increase of Rs. 49,201 in expenditure was due to the increase in temporary posts, refund of the Court Fees Act, additional fees paid to Government pleaders for extra work, increase in the pay of revenue magistrates, bhatta of witnesses in criminal cases etc.

INSPECTION.

134. The following table exhibits the inspection work done by the Chief Justice and other officers.

Inspecting officer.	District Judges' courts.	Munsiffs' courts.	Small cause court.	District magistrates' court.	1st class magistrates' courts.	Mahal fouzdari nyayadhish's courts.	Sub-divisional magistrates' courts.	Okhamandal Commissioner's office.	Fouzdar's office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The Chief Justice ...	1	4	...	1	4	1	2	1	0
The Administrative Judge. Varishta Court.	1	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	1
The Legal Remembrancer.	2	4	1	1	4	4	3	...	...

The district and assistant judges inspected courts in their respective districts as usual.

REFORMS.

135. The following reforms were introduced during the year under report :—
Reforms.

- (1) Under the Criminal Procedure Code of the State, private persons had the right to file appeals to the Varishta Court against acquittals in criminal cases. An investigation by the Varishta Court showed that this provision led to much loss of public time without any compensating advantage. An amendment was therefore made directing that such appeals should hereafter be preferred only by the Government.
- (2) Under Section 90 of the Civil Procedure Code before a suit could be filed against the Government, notices had to be given to the heads of departments as well as to the officer who passed the order on which the suit was based. As this provision caused hardship it was amended ; under the amended section it is sufficient to serve a notice on the head of the department.
- (3) Fines realised for breach of municipal laws were ordered to be paid over to the municipalities concerned.
- (4) A reciprocal arrangement was made between this State and Kolhapur for the direct service of non-compulsory processes.

C. The Army.

136. The army of the Baroda State originally consisted of large bodies of Maratha cavalry known as pagas maintained by the State and by the leading sardars.

137. The conquest of Gujarat was achieved with the help of this Army; but later on when Shibandi. it became necessary to garrison forts or outposts and positions of strategic importance and when recruitment from the Deccan ceased, the State began to employ Arabs, Sindhis, Makranis, etc., for these duties. These troops were collectively called the 'shibandi'.

138. Besides the pagas and shibandi were troops Ekondis, bargirs etc. known as the ekondis — individuals who were separately enlisted; they brought their own horses and were under no particular leader. There were also bargirs, i. e. men engaged on small salaries to do the duties of soldiers. The State also maintained a troop of horse artillery and kept guns at all places of importance in its jurisdiction.

139. Excepting the British subsidiary force, the State Regular troops. had no trained and disciplined regular troops until about the middle of the nineteenth century. Maharaja Sayajirao II appears to have maintained a small body of regular infantry. But it was his second son the late Maharaja Khanderao Gackwad (1856-1870) who created and organised a regular force of infantry, cavalry and artillery and engaged the services of Europeans and Anglo-Indians to train the men. The force was reorganised in 1875 and 1887 and its strength at the present time is shown in the following table :—

Description of force.	Fixed strength.			Actual strength.			Remarks.
	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	Effectives.	Non-effectives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTILLERY.							
L. F. battery.	93	67	160	73	43	116	
Total ...	93	67	160	73	43	116	
CAVALRY.							
1st Cavalry ...	455	24	479	444	20	464	
2nd Cavalry ...	455	24	479	441	20	461	
3rd Cavalry ...	455	24	479	0	0	0	
The Guards ...	135	10	145	170	7	177	Amalgamated with the rest as a temporary measure.
Total ...	1,500	82	1,582	1,055	47	1,102	
INFANTRY.							
1st Infantry ...	698	29	727	721	35	756	
2nd Infantry ...	698	49	747	720	30	750	
3rd Infantry ...	698	29	727	697	32	729	
4th Infantry ...	516	27	543	0	0	0	
Okha Battalion.	461	14	475	170	5	175	Amalgamated with the rest. Strength having been reduced, it is called Okha Company.
Total ...	3,071	148	3,219	2,308	101	2,410	
The Band ...	111	6	117	57	6	63	
The General and staff officers ...	6	2	8	4	0	4	
Grand total ...	4,781	305	5,086	3,497	198	3,695	

140. The total fixed strength of the irregular force during the year was as follows:—
 Strength of irregular force.

Horse.

Shiledar.	Shibandi.	Paganibay.	Khalsa.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
908	333	182	577	2,000

Foot.

Shibandi.	Khalsa.	Total.
1	2	3
1,139	667	1,806

141. The cost of maintaining the regular force during the year is shown in the following table:—
 Cost of maintenance.

Force.	Year.	
	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3
Artillery	66,106	56,468
Cavalry	8,33,941	7,52,930
Infantry	7,74,929	7,07,417
Band	37,819	36,924
General and his staff and Senapati office	69,617	71,824
Medical establishment ...	18,922	17,523
Veterinary establishment ...	12,340	9,920
Total ...	18,13,674	16,53,006

142. The regular force cost Rs. 18,13,674 against Rs. 16,53,006 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to (1) larger expenditure incurred for gram and grass, (2) bhatta bhada, etc., on account of the transfer of the 1st Infantry, Dhari to Baroda and that of the 2nd Infantry to Dhari and (3) the purchase of uniforms.

The annual average cost of each effective in the artillery was Rs. 570, in the cavalry Rs. 757, in the infantry Rs. 326, and in the band Rs. 600. Taking the force together, the average cost of an effective was Rs. 563 or about Rs. 47 a month.

143. The expenditure on account of the irregular force came to Rs. 2,64,418 against Rs. 3,15,538 last year. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction of nemnooks at the time of succession and the expenditure on account of scholarships granted to minor shiledars being met from the Education department.

144. Taking the regular and irregular forces together, the total cost for maintenance of the army came to Rs. 23,13,464.

145. The effectives in the regular army are classified by religion in the following table :—

Classification by religion.

Force.	Hindus.	Mohamedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average height.	Average chest measurement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Artillery ...	48	25	0	73	5'-4.5"	33"
Cavalry ...	825	230	0	1055	5'-5.3"	33.7"
Infantry ...	1721	587	0	2308	5'-5.2"	32.6'
Band ...	27	25	5	57	5'-4"	...
Total ...	2,621	867	5	3,493	5'-5"	33.1"

146. The following were some of the changes introduced in the department during the year :—

1. The 'camel corps' of the Huzrat paga was disbanded.
2. The strength of the Faraskhana Company was raised to 171.
3. The strength of the Okha Battalion was reduced from 371 to 172, the men of that corps who were thrown out being absorbed in the regular Infantry regiments.

147. General N. G. Shinde was in command of the State troops exercising the powers of the Senapati during the year. The discipline and efficiency of the force was well maintained and improvement was effected in the practical training of the troops.

Personnel and discipline.

D. The Police.

148. Rao Bahadur Bajirao Appasaheb Ghatge was in charge of the department as Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

Personnel.

149. A regular police force on modern lines was first organised in the State after 1878 during the reign of His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao III. Before that date, there was no clear line of demarcation between the army and the police. The first Police Act was framed six years later in 1881; this has since been revised and brought up-to-date. The rules under the Act define the powers and the duties of the Police Commissioner, the Subas of the districts and also of the police naib subas and other police officers.

150. The police force consists of two distinct bodies—the stipendiary and the village police. The former is under the control of Police department and the latter of the revenue officers. The regular police force is organised into different grades beginning from constable on a monthly salary of Rs. 15 with local allowance varying according to the districts in which they serve.

151. The pivot of the organisation is the police station which is under a fouzdar whose pay ranges from Rs. 50 to 120. Under each police station there are outposts (thanas) the number of which depends on local conditions. An outpost is in charge of a naib fouzdar and the havaldars and constables have villages assigned to them for patrol purposes. A sar fouzdar whose pay ranges from Rs. 130 to 200 has charge of a circle comprising several police stations. A district is in charge of a police naib suba who has one or more gazetted assistants.

152. The stipendiary police does not possess a military character. Portions of it only are armed and to them are assigned the duties of guarding jails, escort of prisoners and treasure etc. There is a special armed reserve force in each district maintained for meeting emergencies, breaches of peace etc.

153. There is also a division of mounted police whose duties are generally to patrol the boundaries and guard dangerous points in the districts, to pursue dacoits and to form the escort for Royal personages etc.

154. A special force works under the police naib suba of the district for the police work of the State railways. The railway police in the State are part of the district staff working under the police naib suba in the same manner as the rest of the district force.

155. Owing to heavy traffic in Baroda city a self-contained traffic division has been constituted in charge of a fouzdar working under the Baroda city police. Baroda city police naib suba, who deals with the registration of motor vehicles and the problems of the traffic control. The arrangement works well and there is a marked decrease in the number of accidents in spite of the increase in the number of motor vehicles plying in the city.

156. There is also another special police organisation in Amreli and Okhamandal districts for the prevention and detection of crimes on sea. The force at Kodinar in Amreli district is under the Kodinar fouzdar and that in Okhamandal under the Beyt fouzdar. The special duties of the water police are prevention of smuggling, patrolling the coast, disposal of unclaimed properties etc.

157. In addition to the district force there is a special organisation for the detection of crime styled the criminal investigation department—which includes the finger print bureau—working under the immediate control of the Commissioner of Police. This special force is employed either independently or in conjunction with the district police on investigation of important cases having ramifications over several jurisdictions or of crime of a special character.

158. The following statement shows the sanctioned strength of the police force excluding non-effectives but including the criminal investigation department and the finger print bureau.

Officers.	Men.	Total.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,031	4,108	5,139	227	4,912	5,139

159. The sanctioned strength of the department classified according to rank and districts is shown in the following statement :—

Rank.	Sanctioned strength.							Remarks.
	C. I. D.	Finger print bureau.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari.	Amreli including Okhamandal.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ACTUAL STRENGTH.								
Police naib subas.	0	0	2	1	1	1	5	The Baroda district and Baroda city have now been placed in charge of independent police naib subas.
Assistant police naib subas.	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	The post of the city assistant police naib suba was abolished and a post of police naib suba sanctioned instead.
Sar fouzdar.	1	0	3	3	2	2	11	One sar fouzdar for Vyara sub-division and one for Okhamandal were permanently sanctioned anew.

Rank.	Sanctioned strength.							Remarks.
	C. I. D.	Finger print bureau.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari.	Amreli including Okhamandal.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fouzders ...	6	1	21	15	9	7	59	One post of the Dwarka fouzdar was abolished.
Naib fouzders	3	4	66	70	32	26	201	One first class naib fouzdar working as carriage inspector in Baroda city and who is paid by the municipality is not included in the total figure.
Jamadars ...	1	0	18	20	9	7	55	
Havaldars ...	2	0	256	229	106	78	671	One additional post of havaldar was sanctioned for Vijapur Amliasan Railway. One additional post of havaldar was sanctioned for Vyara sub-division.
Regular dafedars.	0	0	3	2	1	1	7	
DAKHALBAJ POSTS (AUTHORISED VACANCIES).								
Assistant police naib suba.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Sar fouzders.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Rank.	Sanctioned strength.							Remarks.
	C. I. D.	Finger print bureau.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari.	Amreli including Okhamandal.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fouzdars ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3 in Baroda. 7 in Kadi. 1 in Navsari. 1 in Amreli.
Dafedar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	One post of dafedar of Amreli district was abolished.
Havaldars ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3 in Vadnagar. 1 in Okhamandal. 1 in Navsari.
Total officers	14	5	370	341	160	122	1,031	
ACTUAL STRENGTH.								
Sepoys ...	7	0	1,476	1,157	482	386	3,508	
Regular swars.	0	0	63	59	27	39	188	One post of swar in Kadi district was abolished. One additional post of swar was sanctioned for Vyara sub-division.
DAKHALBAJ POSTS (AUTHORISED VACANCIES.)								
Sepoys ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	
Swars ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	
Total of men	7	0	1,539	1,216	509	425	4,108	
Grand total.	21	5	1,909	1,557	669	547	5,139	

160. The railway police establishment in Baroda, Kadi and Navsari districts remained unaltered during the year. There was no change in the strength of the water police in Kodinar taluka of the Amreli district and in Okhamandal. One boat in Kodinar was maintained at an annual rental of Rs. 252 and a motor launch in Okha at an expenditure of Rs. 651. A country boat was purchased for Rs. 450 during the year for patrolling purposes.

161. The distribution of the sanctioned strength excluding non-effectives, the criminal investigation department and the finger print bureau showing the nature of their duties is exhibited in the following table by districts :—

District.	Sanctioned strength.	Jail and treasury guards.	Palace, office and other guards.	Personal attendance.	Water orderlies and head-quarter duties.	Reserve.	Engaged in prevention and detection of crimes.	Vacancies.	Actual force.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda city.	1,073	53	289	55	16	232	390	38	1,035
Baroda.	836	88	3	44	117	122	423	39	797
Kadi.	1,557	199	44	59	81	290	879	85	1,472
Navsari.	669	79	23	49	43	32	345	98	571
Amreli.	547	4	19	31	42	71	350	30	517
Total ...	4,682	343	378	238	299	747	2,387	290	4,392

162. The actual force consisting of 4,392 is divided according to caste and creed, as follows :—

Year.	Hindus.	Mohamedans.	Of other religions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29	2,707	1,674	11	4,392
1927-28	2,562	1,811	7	4,380

163. The proportion of the police to the area and population varies in different districts, depending on the nature of the country, the character of the population and the extent of intermingling of different jurisdictions. The following statement would show the position in this respect :-

District.	Proportion to area.	Proportion to number of inhabitants.
1	2	3
Baroda city ...	1 police to .01 square mile.	1 policeman to 82 inhabitants.
Baroda district ...	1 policeman to 2.27 square miles.	1 policeman to 732 inhabitants.
Kadi ...	1 policeman to 2.07 square miles.	1 policeman to 611 inhabitants.
Navsari ...	1 policeman to 2.86 square miles.	1 policeman to 492 inhabitants.
Amreli including Okhamandal ...	1 policeman to 2.4 square miles.	1 policeman to 321 inhabitants.

164. The percentage of men able to read and write was 61.40 as against 59.81 in the previous year.

165. The head-quarter schools carried out their usual programme of instruction in drill, discipline and physical training at the district and taluka head-quarters. Athletic sports were held in Kadi and Amreli districts and

prizes were distributed to the successful competitors. Instructors with experience of military drill were engaged at the head-quarters of each district to train the men of the force in drill.

The General Commanding Baroda Army inspected the police force in all the districts. He found the standard of drill poor. To remedy this defect, fouzders and naib fouzders are trained in drill by a military officer in special classes held for the purpose.

166. The number of officers and men who passed the departmental examinations during the year is given below :—

Sar fouzdar's examination	...	...	2
Fouzdar's examination	...	...	4
Naib fouzdar's examination	...	...	8

167. The percentage of punishments to the total numbers of the force came to 88.34 against 94.56 last year. Money rewards were given in 56 cases as against 53 in 1927-28 and special promotions in 7 as against 12 cases in 1927-28.

168. To assist the members of the police force with small loans, a police bank has been started. There were 517 loan accounts in 1927-28. 322 accounts were newly opened during the year making a total of 830. Of these 421 were closed as repayments were completed.

CRIMES.

169. The total number of cognizable offences reported to the police was 3,015 against 2,709 excluding 8 cases taken up from the dormant file. The following statement shows the fluctuations in the crimes reported to the police for

the last five years, excluding cases taken up from the dormant file :—

Year.	Baroda city.	Baroda.	Kadi.	Navsari.	Amreli.	Okhamandal	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1924-25	0	1,021	1,477	258	227	37	3,020
1925-26	0	1,116	1,279	288	194	64	2,941
1926-27	0	1,031	1,397	316	169	+1	2,954
1927-28	0	939	1,244	295	178	53	2,709
1928-29	260	836	1,313	362	244	0	3,015

The number 244 shown against Amreli district includes the Okhamandal district as well, as Government have amalgamated the police administration of Okhamandal with that of Amreli district.

The following comparative statement gives particulars of all reported crimes, district by district, under all classes for the last two years:—

No.	Offences.	Baroda city.				Baroda.				Kadi.				Navsari.				Amreli.				Total.			
		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.	
		1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON.																									
1	Murder ...	4	...	...	...	13	14	...	...	20	24	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	6	...	...	43	49	...	...
2	Attempt at murder.	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	11	...	1
3	Culpable homicide.	1	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	7	7	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	17	32	...	...
4	Grievous hurt ...	15	...	...	...	39	40	6	4	61	63	10	16	22	17	2	2	11	11	2	2	148	135	20	24
5	Rape ...	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	8	1	...
6	Kidnapping and abduction ...	3	...	...	...	10	14	4	...	15	15	3	4	5	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	37	32	7	5
7	Drugging ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
8	Causing death or grievous hurt by rash act ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	7	...	...
9	Miscellaneous ...	18	...	...	...	76	89	9	11	97	90	48	30	51	47	23	8	48	19	25	17	290	252	105	71
Total ...		43	...	...	...	149	181	19	15	210	207	62	51	90	83	25	10	70	47	27	20	562	531	133	101

No.	Offences.	Laroda city.				Baroda.			Kadi.			Navsari.			Amreli.				Total.						
		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.		Police.		Magis- trate.					
		1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
CLASS II-OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY																									
10	Dacoity or prepara- tion.	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	9	6	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	...	2
11	Robbery.	...	...	...	...	9	22+1 D.F.	3	...	31	22	7	1	6	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	49	50+1 D.F.	10	1
12	Theft with house- breaking.	60	...	...	...	145 +1 D.F.	187+ +1 D.F.	4	1	207 +4 D.F.	182 +1 D.F.	1	...	56	39 +1 D.F.	...	...	31	29	...	...	499 +5 D.F.	446 +14 D.F.	5	1
13	{ Cattle ... Other theft.	1	...	1	...	8	7	...	...	53	68	3	7	...	6	...	...	14	6	1	1	76+ 1 D.F.	88	5	8
		81	...	7	...	189 +1 D.F.	252+ +1 D.F.	41	35	203	352	71	110	78	67	10	5	64	50	8	705+1 D.F.	742+1 D.F.	149	158	
14	Associating with a gang of criminals.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
15	Receiving stolen property.	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	11	12	...	...
16	Criminal breach of trust.	20	..	11	...	11	21	8	20	33	17	21	24	9	8	3	2	5	3	7	4	78	49	50	51

17	Cheating. ...	8	...	2	...	14	16	6	10	7	17	50	44	5	3	7	...	8	1	5	3	42	37	70	59	
18	House-breaking or trespass.	9	...	2	...	38	39	13	17	67	35	4	...	15	19	...	...	1	...	1	139+	96	19	19	
19	Miscellaneous	2	...	...	...	63	64	5	5	122	136	256	297	32	28	28	10	20	21	51	49	239	253	340	362
	Total.	195	...	23	...	483	614+	80	89	824	845	413	485	203	177	48	17	156	114	84	66	1651+	1788+	648	662	
						+214	D.F.			D.F.	D.F.			+2	+1						8D.F.	16D.F.				
CLASS III-MISCELLANEOUS.																										
20	Public tranquility.	1	...	...	...	10	7	4	...	22	26	4	8	11	7	3	2	2	5	4	...	46	45	15	10
21	Harbouring offenders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Pretending to be a Government servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Offences against coinage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
24	Offences against currency notes	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
25	Offences against justice	3	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	3	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	10	4	...	...
26	Offences against marriage	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
27	Other offences not specified above	27	...	...	...	188	132	2	2	253	157	37	14	56	28	30	...	15	11	...	1	539	330	69	17
	Total	32	...	...	...	204	144	7	5	279	192	45	22	69	35	33	2	18	17	4	1	602	390	89	30
	Grand Total	260	...	23	...	836	939	106	109	1313	1244	520	558	362	295	106	29	244	178	115	87	3015	2709	870	793	
						+2	+14			+4	+1			+2	+1						+8	+16	D.F.	D.F.	D.F.	

Class I. Offences against person.

District.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda city ...	43	181	11	0
Baroda ...	149			
Kadi ...	210	207	3	0
Navsari ...	90	83	7	0
Amreli, including Okhamandal ...	70	60	10	0
Total ...	562	531	31	0

The percentage of crime under this class to the total number of crimes was 18.64 against 19.60 in the previous year.

Class II. Offences against property.

District.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda city ...	185	614	54	0
Baroda ...	483			
Kadi ...	824	845	0	21
Navsari ...	203	177	26	0
Amreli, including Okhamandal ...	156	152	4	0
Total ...	1,851	1,788	84	21

The percentage of crimes under this class to the total number of crimes was 61.39 against 66.00 in the previous year.

Class III. Miscellaneous.

District.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda city ...	32	144	92	0
Baroda ...	204			
Kadi ...	279	192	87	0
Navsari ...	69	35	34	0
Amreli, including Okhamandal ...	18	19	0	1
Total ...	602	390	213	1

The percentage of crimes under this class to the total number of crimes was 19·97 against 10·70 in the previous year.

This class comprises offences of a minor character such as those relating to marriages, counterfeit coins, forged currency notes, false personification, harbouring of criminals, unauthorised assemblies, hajari cases etc. Owing to the unfavourable season, most of those enlisted in the 'hajari register' absented themselves in search of petty occupations. The cases filed against them swelled the number of offences in this class.

170. Besides 3,015 cases reported to the police during the year 8 cases were taken up from the Arrears and disposals. dormant file making a total of 3,023 cases. 719 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. These 3,742 cases were dealt with as shown below :—

Found to be false	...	...	357
Placed on dormant file	...	...	627
Compounded before trial	...	...	32
Undetected	...	...	145
Placed before courts	...	...	1,871
Pending with the police	...	...	710

3,742

171. Besides 1,871 cases sent up to the magistrates, there were 474 cases pending from the list of the previous year. The total number of cases with magistrates for disposal during the year, therefore, was 2,345 against 2,050 in the preceding year. Of these 233 were either compounded or withdrawn in courts, 1,092 ended in conviction, 570 ended in acquittal and 450 remained pending with the magistrates at the close of the year.

The percentage of conviction was 46.56 against 42.53 in the previous year.

Taking districts separately, the percentages of cases resulting in conviction were as under :—

Baroda district	57.19	as against	48.37
Kadi district	60.95	„	55.21
Navsari district	37.78	„	42.85
Amreli district	61.60	„	53.84

172. Taking important offences separately, out of 51 cases of murder and culpable homicide 47 were tried and 21 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction being 44.68. Of the 38 cases of robbery, 25 were tried of which 10 ended in conviction the percentage being 40.00. The cases of burglary numbered 452. Of these, 141 were tried, 87 resulting in conviction, the percentages being 61.60. Of cases of theft, out of 691 cases 487 were tried of which 263 ended in conviction, the percentage in this case being 54.00.

173. The following table gives the details of the property stolen and recovered :—

Property stolen and recovered.	property stolen and recovered :—
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Year	Cases (reported to the police) in which property was stolen.	Cases in which it was recovered.	Alleged value of the property stolen.	The value of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery of property.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29	1,310	719	1,52,088	44,708	29.40	54.88
1927-28	1 261	715	1,81,250	54,269	29.95	56.70

174. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 13,08,092 against Rs. 12,93,150 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 14,942 and the average cost per policeman to Rs. 297-13-4 as against Rs. 277 in the previous year.

The following table shows details of the expenditure incurred :—

No.	Heads of charges.	Budget allotment.	Expenditure		Difference.	
			1928-29	1927-28	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pay and allowances.	12,23,662	11,85,257	11,66,309	18,948	...
2	Arms and accoutrements.	47,400	41,874	43,847	...	1,973
3	Contingencies.	81,584	75,229	77,723	...	2,494
4	Dead stock.	1,771	1,611	2,274	...	663
5	Temporary.	4,878	4,121	2,997	1,124	...
	Total ...	13,59,295	13,08,092	12,93,150	20,072	5,130

175. The number of persons arrested in all the cases dealt with by the police during the year was 5,241 against 5,208 in the previous year. The following statement shows the disposal :—

Disposal.	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3
Released before trial by the police or the magistracy or escaped or died.	260	444
Persons tried by courts :		
Convicted	1,602	1,369
Discharged or acquitted...	2,097	1,846
Died or escaped	12	10
Pending enquiry, trial etc.		
(a) with police	164	220
(b) with courts	1,106	1,319

176. The number of police cases taken before magistrates by the public increased from 793 to 870 during the year :—

Year.		Variation.	
1928-29	1927-28	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4
870	793	77	0

Of these, 752 were declared to be true cases. The number and percentage of those that ended in conviction are given in the following comparative table:—

District.	1928-29.			1927-28.		
	Number of true cases.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of conviction.	Number of true cases.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda city.	17	1	5.88	0	0	0
Baroda.	53	2	3.77	53	6	10.71
Kadi.	520	15	2.88	558	6	1.07
Navsari.	82	35	42.68	24	8	33.33
Amreli.	80	3	3.75	64+8 of Okha	5	7.81
Total ...	752	56	7.44	707	25	3.54

177. The strength of the criminal investigation department remained the same as in the previous year. The following are some of the important cases dealt with by the criminal investigation department during the year:—

- I. Cases of criminal breach of trust against the Agents of the Uttar Gujarat Gau Palan Co. Ltd., of Balisana were investigated by the C. I. D. and placed before the courts.
- II. Two cases against Shridhar Ramachandra Kale of Poona charged with cheating by bogus railway receipts for goods were committed to the Sessions and ended in conviction.

- III. A case of murder at Amroli under Tilakwada which was hushed up by the accused and the relations of the deceased with the connivance of the subordinate police officers was investigated by the C. I. D. and charged. The accused were convicted.

Assistance was given to the British police in three important cases.

Besides the above work, the criminal investigation department did miscellaneous work of confidential and political nature.

178. The strength of the finger print bureau remained the same as in the previous year, viz. Finger print bureau. 1 chief operator, 1 assistant chief operator and three operators.

179. The total number of finger print slips on record at the bureau at the beginning of the year was 28,649. Nine hundred and fifty-six slips were received during the year for record, thus making a total of 29,605. Deducting 125 slips of reconvicted habituals and adding 55 slips of persons traced by foreign police, the actual number of slips on record at the end of the year was 29,535. The bureau received 2,016 slips for tracing during the year as against 1,921 in the preceding year. Of these 1,226 slips were received from the State police and 790 from foreign officers as against 1,195 and 726 respectively in the previous year. Of these 319 slips were traced as against 312 in the preceding year showing a percentage of 15.84 as against 16.20 in the previous year. The bureau sent 1,613 slips to other bureaux for tracing as against 1,566 in the previous year.

The chief operator and the assistant chief operator were deputed to the Allahabad Finger Print Bureau to study the Allahabad system of classification.

180. Owing to the abolition of a training school for the police in Baroda State, the Government sanctioned the proposal of the department for sending a number of candidates every year to the Police Training School at Saugar in the Central Provinces.

Sending candidates to Saugar Police Training School for being trained.

E. Peace and Order.

181. There was nothing particularly noticeable in the general state of crime during the year.

General state of crime in the districts.

Peace and good will prevailed in all parts of the State excepting the Navsari district where they were slightly marred by ill-feeling between the Hindus and the Mohamedans, the cause of ill-feeling being the playing of music before the mosques. A dispute arose in Navsari on this question but the personal efforts of the Suba eased the situation and the two communities agreed to live in harmony. The agreement reached by them was subsequently ratified by Government. At Bilimora, recitation of some songs by the Arya Samaj girls wounded the feelings of the Mohamedans but timely precautions prevented any breach of the peace.

Picketing in the Navsari district led to some local feeling. As breach of the peace was feared, the District Magistrate issued a notification which had a wholesome effect.

182. There were in all 92 security cases at the instance of the police :—

Security cases.

District.	No. of security cases made by the police.	No. of cases in which securities were taken.	No. of cases in which securities were refused to be taken.	No. of pending cases.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda.	0	0	0	0
Kadi.	84	22	7	55
Navsari.	7	4	2	1
Amreli.	0	0	0	0
Okhamandal.	1	1	0	0
Total ...	92	27	9	56

The above figures do not disclose a satisfactory state of affairs in Kadi. It is hoped that the magistrates there will dispose of the cases in future with greater despatch.

183. The practice of submitting monthly reports to the Huzur Central Office on political and religious activities in the State was continued during the year under report.

Submission of bandobasti reports.

184. The District Magistrates of Baroda and Kadi districts convened joint conferences of the bandobasti magistrates and the police officers in their respective districts and discussed with them questions relating to the maintenance of order. The Sar Suba also held a similar conference in July 1929 at which the district magistrates, Police Commissioner and the police naib subas were present. Another bandobasti conference which deserves notice was the one held at Baroda under the presidency of the Minister. It was attended by the Sar Suba, Police Commissioner and all the police naib subas. Questions arising out of communal disputes and other problems relating to measures for preserving law and order were discussed.

Bandobasti conferences.

F. Press Report.

185. The Press Report branch remained under the direction and control of the Sar Suba. Control.

186. The number of printing presses at the beginning of the year was 60 ; 5 new presses came into existence, and 5 were closed. Thus there remained 60 presses actually working at the end of the year.

The number of printing presses.

187. 6 weeklies, 34 periodicals, and 125 books including pamphlets were published in the year as against 9 weeklies, 51 periodicals, and 113 books in the preceding year.

Output of the press.

188. The number of weekly reports issued in respect of journals, was 48 as against 52 in the preceding year. The system of press cuttings was continued, and the departments were kept informed of comments, criticisms, and suggestions relating to them. The number of cuttings during the year was 208 as against 333 in the preceding year.

Number of reports.

189. Altogether 297 topics were reported from the local press, the most important of which were the following :—

Topics reported.

Political	19	Abkari	11	Municipal	11
Administrative	11	Educational	12		
Revenue	6	Railways	16		

The notified area system, revision settlement and forest relief formed the most important topics of discussion in the local press.

190. Two new periodicals were started during the year and 19 stopped publication. Thus there were 34 periodicals on the register as against 51 in the preceding year. They are classified as follows :—

Periodicals, their nature and contents.

11 A. R.

General literature.	2
Education.	5
Religion.	2
Physical culture.	5
Law.	4
Communal.	5
Miscellaneous.	11
Total.	34

The number of periodicals intended for circulation amongst particular castes indicates a general awakening among people, and a wide spread desire for education and social reform. Some of the periodicals are well edited and command a large circulation.

191. 125 books and pamphlets were registered during the year.

Books, their number
and quality.

According to language.

English	8	Marathi	3	Sanskrit-Gujarati	4
Gujarati	95	Marathi-Gujarati	1	Gujarati-Sanskrit	
English-Gujarati	1	Hindi	7	and English	1
Sanskrit	2	Hindi-Gujarati	2	Urdu-Gujarati	1

According to subjects.

Political	1	Ethics	2	Science	6
Religion	17	Poetry	23	Philosophy	1
History	7	Biography	4	Physical culture	2
Literature	15	Novel	2	Co-operation	1
Education	25	Drama	2	Miscellaneous	12
Trade and Commerce	1	Travel and description	1		

The general quality of the books from the literary point of view continued to be poor. The publications of

the translation branch under the Education department maintained a fairly high standard.

192. The tone of the local press was, on the whole, loyal to the Baroda as well as to the British Government, though it is evident that the influence of the Indian Nationalist press on local journalism is becoming more and more marked.

193. One book called "Vishwasghat" printed at the local press and published by the Arya Sahitya Prakashan Samiti was forfeited to the Government during the year under report, as it contained objectionable remarks regarding the Prophet of Islam and his doctrines.

G. Extradition.

194. His Highness' Government made demands for extradition in 148 cases as against 120 last year and received demands from British districts and Indian States in 127 cases as against 129 last year.

195. The following table gives particulars of the applications :—

Demands by Baroda.

	Number of demands made.		Number of demands withdrawn.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5
British districts.	86	155	6	11
Indian States.	62	115	3	4
Total ...	148	270	9	15

Demands from Baroda.

	Number of demands made,		Number of demands withdrawn.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5
British districts.	71	105	5	10
Indian States.	56	111	11	28
Total ...	127	216	16	38

196. Altogether 243 persons were surrendered to Baroda in 119 cases, while Baroda surrendered 153 persons in 100 cases as shown below :—

Surrender by and to Baroda.

Surrenders to Baroda.

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the current year.		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year.		Total number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
British districts.	70	130	3	9	73	139
Indian States	44	94	2	10	46	104
Total ...	114	224	5	19	119	243

Surrenders by Baroda.

	Number of surrenders on demands made during the current year.		Number of surrenders on demands made during the previous year.		Total number of surrenders during the year.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
British districts.	56	74	5	6	61	80
Indian States.	32	52	7	21	39	73
Total ...	88	126	12	27	100	153

The following table shows the disposal of cases relating to persons surrendered to Baroda:—

Surrender in the year of the report.		Awaiting trial at the beginning of the year.		Total.		Discharged.		Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Dealt with otherwise.		Awaiting trial at the end of the year.	
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
243	119	96	48	339	167	55	25	76	37	113	51	3	3	92	41

H. Prison.

197. The following table shows the number of prison-

Total number of prisoners etc. in the year :—
prisoners.

Year.	Number of prisoners at the commencement of the year.		New admissions.		Total.		Number discharged.		Balance at the end of the year.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1928-29	837	15	3,820	238	4,657	253	3,794	210	863	43
1927-28	922	19	3,813	181	4,735	200	3,898	185	837	15

198. Out of the total number of admissions 984 were sentenced during the year. The daily average number of prisoners in all jails and lock-ups was 1,028 as against 943 in the preceding year. Out of 984 convicts admitted during the year, 858 were Hindus, 111 Mohamedans and 15 were of other communities.

199. Of the 985 persons sentenced to imprisonment in the year, 627 or over 63 per cent were sentenced to terms below 3 months and 494 or 50 per cent to less than one month. The Government have repeatedly pointed out that such short sentences are objectionable from every point of view as they have no deterrent effect and often introduce a prisoner to a life of crime and they trust that the magistracy will co-operate with them in abolishing this evil.

200. There was no escape of prisoners at the Navsari and Okhamandal jails. One escaped from the Central Jail, and one each from Sidhpur, Chanasma, Damnagar and

Escapes and recaptures.

Savli. All except one that escaped from the Central Jail, were recaptured.

201. The jail population on the whole enjoyed fairly good health and there was no epidemic.
Health and epidemics.

202. The total expenditure during the year excluding that of the police guards for lock-ups amounted to Rs. 1,46,290 as against Rs. 1,52,990 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 6,700 which was mainly due to the less expense under the heads of diet, establishment, clothing, and bedding etc. in the Central Jail.
Expenditure.

203. The total earnings from convict labour and from other sources of income from all jails and lock-ups during the year under report amounted to Rs. 20,585 as against Rs. 34,842 in the previous year.
Earnings from convict labour.

204. Deducting from the total expenditure of Rs. 1,46,290 the above sum of Rs. 20,585 the total net cost to Government for all jails and lock-ups came to Rs. 1,25,705 as against Rs. 1,18,148 in the previous year. The net average cost for each prisoner was Rs. 122 as against Rs. 125 in the previous year.
Net cost to Government.

205. During the year under report the following reforms were introduced :—
Important reforms.

- (1) An Advisory Board consisting of the Inspector General of Prisons, a Judge of the High Court and some other members was appointed for the revision of long-term sentences of deserving prisoners.
- (2) The rules relating to the imposition of fetters were revised.
- (3) Rules were framed for regulating the release of prisoners on medical grounds.

- (4) The Navsari district jail was converted into a sub-jail while Kadi and Amreli district jails continue as such. Proposals to convert Okha jail into a lock-up were under consideration.

I. Registration.

206. The department was under the Sar Suba as Inspector General of Registration with a personal assistant. The Commissioner in Okhamandal and the personal naib subas in other districts worked as ex-officio registrars of their districts. The number of sub-registrars was 44, as in the previous year.

207. The following statement gives the number of documents received for registration, their aggregate value, the gross receipts and expenditure of the department :—

Year.	Number of documents.	Aggregate value Rs.	Gross receipts Rs.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
1926-29	37,111	2,35,36,398	1,64,874	60,600
1927-28	42,196	2,56,51,121	1,83,741	59,974

The variations from last year call for no special remarks.

208. The following statement classifies the documents received for registration :—

Documents classified.

Nature of instruments.					1928-29.	1927-28.
1					2	3
Immoveable property.						
(1) Compulsory						
Gifts	...	...	...	...	449	554
Sales	...	...	...	...	16,694	18,558
Mortgages with possession...	...			...	13,205	16,180
Mortgages without possession	...			...	2,931	2,863
Instruments of partition	...			...	684	667
Leases above 3 years	...			...	663	774
Other documents	...			...	1,443	1,572
Total					36,069	41,198
(2) Optional						
Leases upto 3 years	...			...	165	167
Wills and authorities to adopt	...			...	414	397
Total					579	564
Total of (1) and (2)					36,648	41,762
Moveable property.						
(1) Compulsory						
Money bonds above Rs. 1,000	...			...	39	45
(2) Optional.						
Money bonds upto Rs. 1,000	...			...	41	43
Instruments of pledges with possession	...			...	18	22
Instruments of pledges without possession	...			...	20	18
Divorces	...			...	35	18
Other documents	...			...	310	288
Total					424	389
Total of (1) and (2)					463	434
Grand Total					37,111	42,196

209. The Inspector General of Registration inspected 2 district registrar's offices and visited 5 sub-registry offices. The personal assistant made a detailed inspection of 19 sub-registry offices during the year as against 19 in the previous year.

210. The special concession given to the agricultural banks in the State of having their documents registered without payment of fees continued to be extended to the co-operative societies as well. Documents of co-operative societies for the consolidation of scattered agricultural holdings continued likewise to be exempted.

The following table furnishes particulars about such documents during the year under report :—

Co-operative societies.		Agricultural banks		Consolidation of scattered land.	
Number of documents	Remissions Rs.	Number of documents.	Remissions Rs.	Number of documents.	Remissions Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
706	2,416	25	107	55	228

211. Marriages under the local Civil Marriage Act IX of Samvat 1964 are required to be registered by the sub-registrars. During the year no such marriage was registered in the State. The total number of such marriages registered since the passing of the Act is 17.

212. The Registration Act was amended during the year. Documents purporting or operating to effect a contract of sale of immovable property will not now require registration by reason only of the fact that such documents contain a recital of the payment of any earnest money or of

the whole or any part of the purchase money. Another amendment made in the Act allows re-registration of documents. If a document requiring registration has been accepted for registration from a person not duly empowered to present the same and has been registered, any person claiming under such document may, within three months from his first becoming aware that the registration of such document is invalid, present such document for re-registration in the office of the registrar of the district. Thus the hardship caused by illegality arising from inadvertence of the party is averted.

J. Courts of Wards.

213. Under the law relating to wards, the Sar Suba is authorised to assume control over estates of minors and of others who are physically or mentally unable to manage their estates. A charge of 3 per cent. on the income is levied for supervision and the estates are managed and their general well-being is looked after by the Government so long as the disability lasts. The Sar Suba exercises general supervision and the Subas are the guardians of wards in their districts.

214. Some of the provisions of the Courts of Wards Act were amended during the year at the instance of the Committee appointed to report on its working. Only estates having an income of Rs. 500 or more a year will now be taken under Government management; they will be released when the minor is 21 years old.

215. The number of wards at the close of the year was 78 against 74 in the preceding year.

Number of wards.

216. The value of the properties managed amounted to Rs. 34·33 lakhs and their income amounted to Rs. 26·41 lakhs.

Properties of wards and their income.

217. The total savings of the estates at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7·52 lakhs and Investments of savings. were invested as shown below :—

Deposited in the Bank of Baroda.	Rs. 5·29 lakhs.
Deposited in the Postal Savings bank.	„ 0·20 „
Invested in shares	„ 0·40 „
Invested in War bonds	„ 1·33 „
Remaining on hand	„ 0·30 „
<hr/>	
Total	Rs. 7·52 lakhs.

218. Arrangements were made for the education of wards and their health was carefully Education of wards. looked after.

219. The following steps were taken to reduce the indebtedness of the wards :—
Management of pro-
perties.

- (1) sale of personal property not essential for the wards;
- (2) amicable settlement with the creditors to prevent litigation etc.;
- (3) taking of loans from Government at a lower rate of interest than the charged by the creditors; and
- (4) fixing the scale of expenditure so as to leave a margin for repayment of debts.

K. Religious and Charitable Institutions.

220. Temples and other charitable and religious Charitable and religious institutions. institutions in the State fall under the following classes :—

- (a) those maintained directly by the Government,
- (b) those under private management receiving aid from the State in the form of Barkhali (alienated) lands, inam villages or cash, or
- (c) public institutions receiving no aid from the Government in any form.

The Government are directly concerned only with the first of these classes.

221. The number of institutions under direct Government management was 46 as in last year. Two of these, viz. Kedareshwar "khi-chadi" and "gyarmi" karkhana which are charitable institutions for the maintenance of the Hindu and Mohamedan destitutes respectively in the city of Baroda are under the direct management of the head office, and the rest are managed by the local revenue officers. The total expenditure on the institutions came to Rs. 1·00 lakh against Rs. 1·17 lakhs in the previous year. The moveable and immoveable properties belonging to the institutions were valued at Rs. 18·91 lakhs against Rs. 18·92 lakhs in the previous year.

222. There are three funds at the disposal of the department: (1) the General fund, (2) the Reserve fund and (3) the Dharmik Sanstha fund.

The details of these funds standing in the name of the Survey and Settlement Superintendent (Devasthan branch) are given in the following table:—

(*Figures in lakhs.*)

Name of fund.	Amount in hand at the beginning of the year.	Contributions added during the year.	Total amount.	Expenditure.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. General fund.	4·20	·48	4·68	·59	4·09
2. Reserve fund.	·05	·07	·12	·05	·07
3. Dharmik Sanstha fund.	·11	·02	·13	0	·13
Total ...	4·36	·57	4·93	·64	4·29

223. The General fund, which is created out of the net savings of the institutions, is intended for religious and charitable objects of public utility. The amounts so paid every year are :—

Amounts paid Rs.	The names of the institutions to which the amounts were paid.
1	2
12,000	Certain dispensaries in the Kadi district.
3,000	The Pattan Ayurvedic Pathashala.
2,000	The Pilajirao Infirmary.
2,450	The Orphanage at Amreli.
300	The Maharani Maternity Ward at Baroda.
6,776	The Baroda Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathashala.
571	The Amreli Pathashala.
120	Contribution towards the salary of the Updeshak (preacher) at the Yawateshwar Mahadev at Kadi for the additional work of preaching to the depressed classes.
31,538	Miscellaneous items including petty repairs to institutions.
58,755	

The reserve fund is intended to meet extraordinary expenditure needed for extensive repairs to buildings. All institutions contribute rateably to this fund.

The Dharmik Sanstha fund which is created out of the Government charge levied on alienated villages under the head "institutional grants" is to be utilised for public charitable purposes.

224. Religious and charitable institutions managed by private individuals under the general supervision of the State during the year, numbered 4,218 enjoying an approximate

Institutions under private management.

mate grant of Rs. 1.81 lakhs in the form of inam villages and cash allowances. Of these, those having an annual income of Rs. 200 and above are required by the Charitable Endowments Act to get their budgets sanctioned by Government every five years.

225. All the six itinerant religious preachers at Amreli, Bechraji, Sidhpur, Kadi, Chandod and Patan worked during the year. The Mukhya Dharmopadeshak appointed by Government for the purpose, delivered religious lectures at different places.

226. 25 institutions were visited by the Survey and Settlement Superintendent and 48 by the Barkhali assistant.

CHAPTER III

FINANCE

227. Mr. R. H. Desai, B. A., LL. B., continued to be
Personnel. Accountant General till May 8, 1929.
Dr. S. M. Pagar, M. A., Ph. D., succeeded him.

228. This department has to deal with finance, audit
Functions of the and accounts. As the Audit department
department. it examines all vouchers of expenditure.
As the Accounts department it tabulates
the receipts and expenditure of the whole State under the
respective heads and sub-heads, and compiles monthly and
yearly statements of accounts. As the Finance department,
it prepares the budget statement of estimated receipts and
expenditure and submits it for orders. It keeps the Govern-
ment informed of the chief causes of fluctuations in the State
revenue and advises Government on all questions affecting
the State finances.

229. The organisation of the department continued the
Organisation. same as in the previous year except for
the abolition of the insurance branch.

230. A Committee consisting of (1) the Accountant
Investment Com- General, (2) the Khangi Karbhari, (3)
mittee. the Khangi Chief Accountant and
Auditor, (4) one of the Huzur Darakdars
nominated by His Highness, and (5) Dr. Pagar, has been
appointed to supervise all investments. One of the Naib
Dewans is the President of the Committee. All questions
regarding the investment of funds are placed before this
Committee before submission to the Government.

231. The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears of tribute.
Tributes.

(*Figures in lakhs*).

Name of the agency.	Total demand.			Collections.	Arrears.
	Past arrears.	Demand for the current year.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rewa Kantha ...	·54	1·31	1·85	1·28	·57
Mahi Kantha ...	2·55	1·41	3·96	1·28	2·68
Kathiawar ...	3·07	2·95	6·02	·13	5·89
Banas Kantha (Palanpur).	·48	·44	·92	·45	·47
Miyagam ...	·13	·07	·20	·07	·13
Total Rs.	6·77	6·18	12·95	3·21	9·74

232. The insurance scheme was abolished during the year.

Insurance scheme
abolished.

233. In the civil department 259 new pensions were sanctioned and 142 ceased owing to death of the pensioners. At the close of the year the total number of civil pensioners was 1,969 drawing an aggregate annual pension of Rs. 4,54,718. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 1,835 were awarded to 28 persons. In the military department 171 new pensions were sanctioned and 31 ceased. The total number of military pensioners at the end of the year was 1,232. The annual pension drawn by them amounted to Rs. 1,48,602. Gratuities amounting to Rs. 14,454 were paid to 46 persons.

13 A. R.

234. The statements given below show the receipts and disbursements of the State during the year under report:—

Statements of receipts and disbursements.

RECEIPTS.

(Figures in lakhs)

No.	Head.	1928-29	1927-28	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land revenue ...	94·32	118·44	...	24·12
2	Miscellaneous taxes ...	7·21	6·59	·62	...
3	Forests ...	4·79	4·08	·71	...
4	Abkari ...	38·02	36·41	1·61	...
5	Customs ...	14·27	12·17	2·10	...
6	Stamps ...	11·42	11·99	...	·57
7	Registration ...	1·64	1·83	...	·19
8	Tribute ...	3·43	10·28	...	6·85
9	Interest ...	15·33	14·15	1·18	...
10	Village panchayats ...	1·20	1·15	·05	...
11	Vishishta panchayats ...	·25	·22	·03	...
12	Opium ...	5·34	5·42	...	·08
13	Railways ...	15·58	11·40	4·18	...
14	Electric ...	2·16	2·05	·11	...
15	Irrigation ...	·17	·28	...	·45
16	Judicial fees and fines ...	1·60	1·47	·13	...
17	Education ...	5·74	5·69	·05	...
18	Jail ...	·17	·35	...	·18
19	Public Works ...	3·62	30·53	...	26·91
20	Medical ...	·92	·89	·03	...
21	Miscellaneous including Army, Commerce, Police and Agriculture etc.	22·16	11·05	11·11	...
	Total ...	249·00	286·44	21·91	59·35
	Net Decrease	...	...	...	37·44

DISBURSEMENTS.

(Figures in lakhs)

No.	Head.	1928-29	1927-28	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land revenue ...	22·52	21·98	·54	...
2	Other establishments, viz. taxes, abkari, customs and salt.	5·82	4·61	1·21	...
3	Forests ...	1·38	1·25	·13	...
4	Stamps ...	·99	·84	·15	...
5	Registration ...	·61	·60	·01	...
6	Tribute ...	...	...	...	...
7	Interest ...	·87	·27	·60	...
8	Opium ...	·20	·30	...	·10
9	Palace (Khangī) ...	24·51	22·29	2·22	...
9A	Shrimant Rajpautra Pratapsinh's expenditure.	2·55	1·73	·82	...
10	Huzur Rajyakarbhar ...	9·28	8·75	·53	...
11	Judicial ...	5·05	4·90	·15	...
12	Police ...	14·07	13·74	·33	...
13	Jail ...	·94	·99	...	·05
14	Education ...	33·59	33·74	...	·15
15	Medical ...	6·59	7·19	...	·60
16	Local boards ...	7·63	4·91	2·72	...
17	Public Works ..	25·83	35·44	...	9·61
18	Irrigation ...	...	·87	...	·87
19	Army ...	21·78	27·19	...	5·41

DISBURSEMENTS—*Concluded.*

No.	Head.	1928-29	1927-28	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Devasthan ...	2.15	2.07	.08	...
21	Assamdar ...	5.32	5.75	...	.43
22	Pension ...	5.77	5.40	.37	...
23	Extraordinary ...	3.35	2.09	1.26	...
24	Sanitation ...	.63	.61	.02	...
25	Agriculture ...	1.16	1.04	.12	...
26	Commerce ...	3.17	3.03	.14	...
27	Miscellaneous ...	5.42	2.93	2.49	...
	Total ...	211.18	214.51	13.89	17.22
	Net decrease	...	...	...	3.33

The main heads which showed appreciable increase under receipts are :—

No.	Head.	Increase Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Other taxes ...	.62	Due to increased receipts from the income tax.
2	Forests ...	.71	Due to increased revenue from the forest produce including grass.
3	Abkari ...	1.61	Due to recovery of past arrears.
4	Customs ...	2.10	Due to increased receipts of customs duty at Okha.
5	Interest ...	1.18	Increased realisation of interest on fixed deposits, current accounts and other loans.
6	Railways ...	4.18	Increased traffic on the State railways including those managed by B. B. & C. I. railway.
	N. G. lines ...	2.37	
	Lines worked by other agencies...	1.81	
7	Miscellaneous ...	11.11	Adjustments on account of the previous year made during this year.

BARODA STATE EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Diagram showing the proportion of
Expenditure on Various Heads.

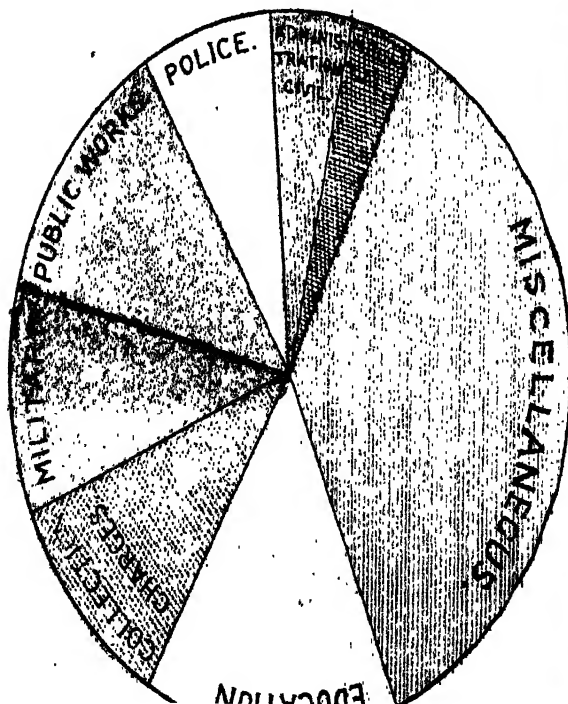


Diagram showing the Fluctuations in the proportion of
Educational Expenditure to the Total Land.

PER CENT
REVENUE OF THE STATE.

35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

YEAR

1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928

The main heads which showed appreciable decrease under receipts are:—

No.	Head.	Decrease Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Land revenue...	24·12	Suspension of land revenue owing to frost.
2	Stamps ...	·57	Decreased sale of stamps.
3	Tribute ...	6·85	Last year the adjustment of contingent charges for two years was made, while this year no adjustment has been made.
4	Irrigation ...	·45	During the year under report net earnings are shown, while during the previous year the gross earnings were shown.
5	Public Works ...	25·91	Last year the adjustment of the capital expenditure incurred on Port Okha was made, while no such adjustment was made this year.

The main heads which showed appreciable increase under disbursements are:—

No.	Head.	Increase Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Land revenue ...	·54	Increased expenditure mainly incurred on land acquisition.
2	Other establishments.	1·21	Increased expenditure incurred in Port Okha.
3	Interest ...	·60	Increased adjustments made this year under this head in the current account with the Bank of Baroda Ltd.
4	Police ...	·33	Increase in expenditure for contingency (arms and accoutrements).
5	Local boards etc.	2·72	Increased grants were made to the local boards.
6	Miscellaneous ...	2·49	The loan arrears written off this year and also the increased expenditure on grants.

The main heads which showed appreciable decrease under disbursements are :—

No.	Head.	Decrease Rs. in lakhs.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
1	Public Works.	9.61	Owing to the situation created by the 'frost' attack, the programme of new works was curtailed.
2	Army.	5.41	No adjustment made during the year for contingent force and also there was stoppage of recruitment.
3	Assamdar.	.43	Decrease in number of assamdars, on account of mobadlas etc.

235. The following table shows the financial position of the Raj at the close of the year as compared with that of the previous year.

Particulars.	1928-29.	1927-28.
Cash balances.	26,42,317	30,60,284
Fixed deposits.	92,04,870	1,10,00,000
Investments including amounts spent on railways, reproductive public works etc.	8,86,36,907	8,88,20,552
Total assets.	10,04,84,094	10,28,80,836
Less liabilities.	52,72,406	68,00,666
Net assets.	9,52,11,688	9,60,80,170
Decrease.	8,68,482	

236. The statement given above shows that the financial position of the Raj has suffered this year by about 9 lacs as the result of the suspensions and remissions granted in the areas which were affected by the frost.

Financial position weaker.

237. The receipt and payment work in the city of Baroda and in Navsari, Amreli, Dwarka, Dabhoi, Karjan, Mehsana, Petlad, Pattan, Sidhpur, Kadi and Kalol mahals where the Bank of Baroda Ltd. has its branches was conducted by the bank satisfactorily.

The work of the Bank of Baroda, Limited.

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CHAPTER IV

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND AND REVENUE

A. Land Revenue Proper.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

238. During the year under report the post of the Sar Suba was held by the following officers:—
Personnel.

Sl. No.	Name.	From	To
1	2	3	4
1	Mr. Narayan Keshav Aloni, B. A., Bar-at-law.	1-7-28	3-2-29
2	Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, B. A., LL. B., A. M. (Penn.)	4-2-29	1-6-29
3	Mr. Satya Vrata Mukerjee, B. A. (Oxon.), F. S. S. (London).	2-6-29	31-7-29

239. The Sar Suba toured for 103 days and inspected the following offices:—

Inspection work done
by the Sar Suba.

- (1) Commissioner's office, Okhamandal division.
- (2) Naib suba's office, Dabhoi sub-division.
- (3) Naib suba's office, Kadi sub-division.
- (4) Vahivatdar's offices, Petlad, Mehsana, Kheralu, Amreli, Okhamandal and Navsari.

Besides these inspections, the second inspection of the Baroda mahal was made and the mahal offices of Dabhoi and Beyt were also examined.

240. The following officers worked as Subas of districts and as Okhamandal Commissioner.
The district officers,

District.	Name.	Period during which the charge remained.		Remarks.
		From	To	
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda	1 Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, B. A., LL. B.	1-8-28	26-8-28	Mr. S. K. Nayam-palli acted from 16-10-28 to 31-10-28.
	2 Mr. Ramchandra S. Patil, B. A., LL. B.	28-9-28	31-7-29	
Kadi	1 Mr. Satya Vrata Mukerjea, B. A. (Oxon), F. S. S. (London).	1-8-28	2-2-29	
	2 Mr. K. V. Uplap, B. A., LL. B.	7-2-29	31-7-29	
Navsari	1 Mr. M. M. Shitole, B. A., Bar-at-law.	1-8-28	10-11-28	
	2 Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, B. A., LL. B.	6-12-28	31-8-29	
Amreli	1 Mr. B. K. Bhate, B. A. (Cantab.)	2-8-28	31-7-29	
Okha-mandal	Shrimant Pilajirao V. Gaekwad.	1-8-28	31-7-29	

241. The following table shows the number of days travelled and villages inspected by the
Touring done by Subas :—
Subas.

District.	Number of days.	Number of villages visited.
1	2	3
Baroda	134	193
Kadi	178	135
Navsari	142	157
Amreli	167	157
Okhamandal	130	All the villages of the Okhamandal district.

(b) GENERAL CONDITION.

242. The following table gives figures of rainfall during the year as compared with those of the preceding year and the decennial average; in all the districts except Kadi, the rainfall was normal.

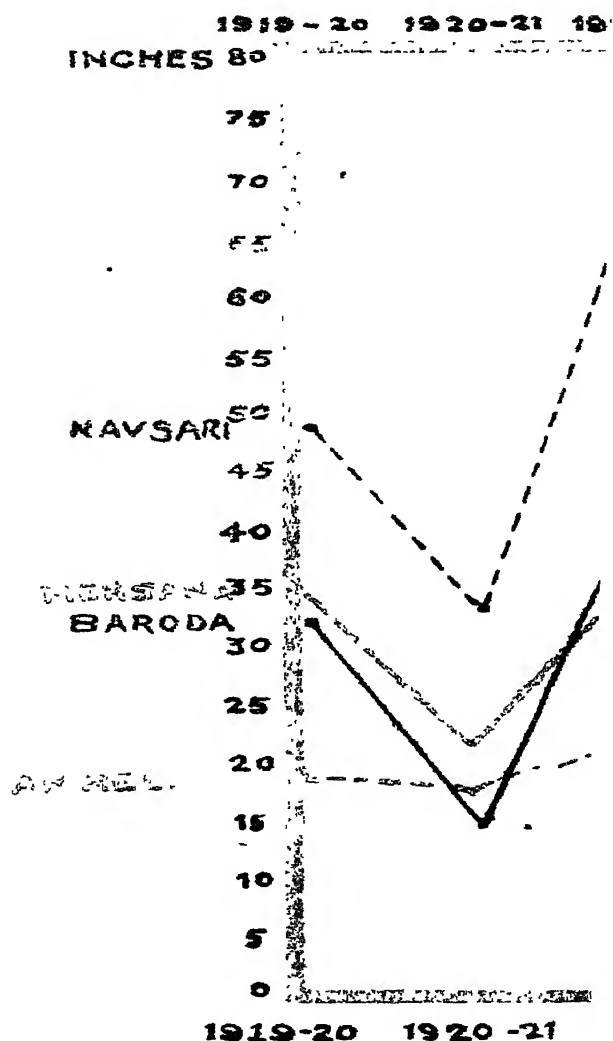
District.	Decennial average.	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3	4
Baroda	33.48	38.52	73.23
Kadi	31.52	22.80	51.88
Navsari	47.89½	40.84½	45.70½
Amreli	19.80	18.22	19.89
Okhamandal	11.28½	13.6	13.35½

243. The following is a comparative statement of the average yield of the different staple products in annas, taking sixteen annas as the standard.

GRAPH 8

IN

F



C. M. Shah.

District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Cotton.	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda.	11	8	8½	8	7	9½	5	9
Kadi.	5½	9	7¼	5¾	7	5½	2¼	6½
Navsari.	11	12	8	8	10	10	6	10
Amreli.	8	8	11	9	9	10	7	9
Okha-mandal.	0	0	8	6	4	4	0	0

The yield of the kharif crop was satisfactory but the severe frost that visited northern and western India on the 30th January and the subsequent two days, severely affected the winter crops and was mainly responsible for the poor yield of cotton in Baroda, Kadi and Navsari districts.

244. The prices of food stuffs during the year are compared below with those of the preceding year. The figures represent the number of pounds sold per rupee.

District.	Rice.		Bajri.		Juwar.		Pulses.		Wheat.	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baroda ...	19	14	13	15	18	19	10	11½	10	10
Kadi ...	10¾	14⅞	13½	15¾	16¾	17⅞	13¾	16⅝	12½	15⅞
Navsari ...	12	8½	10	13	15	16	10	14	9	10
Amreli ...	9	11	15	18	20	24	16	19	12	16
Okhamandal.	6	7	13	14	16	20	8½	8½	9	10½

(c) LAND REVENUE.

245. The following comparative table gives the total number of Government and alienated villages.

Number of Government and alienated villages.

District.	1928-29.			1927-28.		
	Government.	Alienated.	Total.	Government.	Alienated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	79½	55½	849½	791	58½	849½
Kadi... ..	1,079½	78½	1,158	1,084½	73½	1,158
Navsari ...	945	38	983	945	38	983
Amreli ...	226	25	251	227	25	252
Okhamandal...	39	4	43	39	4	43
Total ...	3,083½	201	3,284½	3,086½	199	3,285½

There is a net decrease of one village in the total, Government villages having decreased by 3 and alienated villages gaining by 2. The variations are due to the following causes :—

- (a) Three alienated villages—Fatepura, Malankalia and Thikaria—were resumed as Khalsa villages. Thus Sarkari villages increased by three, and the alienated villages decreased by the same number.
- (b) In the Kadi district the variations were more apparent than real ; six villages in the name of Shrimant Maharaja Kumar Dhairyashilrao were resumed and ordered to be treated as Khalsa in the previous year. During the

year they were restored to inami tenure. A vajifa village in Chanasma was ordered to be treated as Sarkari. Thus the Government villages decreased by 5 with a corresponding net gain in alienated villages.

- (c) In the Amreli district the total number of villages decreased by one, as Akaldi, a deserted village was amalgamated with the neighbouring village of Sarkhadi (in Kodinar mahal).

246. The area of land in the five districts was as shown below :—

District.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3
	Bighas.	Bighas.
Baroda.	20,92,321	20,92,321
Kadi.	33,24,580	33,24,609
Navsari.	19,72,157	19,72,157
Amreli.	11,73,317	11,73,317
Okhamandal.	2,99,719	2,99,719
Total.	88,62,094	88,62,123

There was no change anywhere except in the Kadi district where there was a decrease of 29 bighas due to corrections in measurements.

247. The extents of land relinquished and brought under cultivation during the year as compared with the preceding year were as follows :—

Area of land relinquished and brought under cultivation.

District.	Land relinquished in bighas.		Land brought under cultivation in bighas.	
	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda.	288	104	2,541	4,286
Kadi.	5,373	1,172	9,328	10,568
Navsari.	85	1,028	1,424	558
Amreli.	715	556	534	2,533
Okhamandal.	3,650	477	3,332	5,639
Total.	10,111	3,337	17,159	23,584

The sharp rise in the area of land relinquished in Kadi district is due to poor lands in Harij taluka being surrendered owing to seasonal and other reasons. The same causes account for the relinquishments in Okhamandal. Newly occupied area shows a tendency to decrease for the reason that in most parts of the State the margin of lands suitable for cultivation is becoming smaller. Parts of the Kadi district and the Okhamandal district are exceptions to this and here large extents are taken up for cultivation every year.

248. The following table gives statistics of the transfer of land by the cultivators during the year as compared with those of the preceding year.

Mode of transfer.	1928-29		1927-28	
	Persons.	Bighas.	Persons.	Bighas.
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Inheritance ...	8,250	1,28,092	7,270	1,11,268
(2) Partitions ...	77	1,114	43	412
(3) Gift ...	171	1,096	131	1,189
(4) Mortgage ...	2	19	0	0
(5) Redemption ...	36	242	10	100
(6) Sale ...	8,677	70,225	7,385	62,999
(7) Other causes ...	560	10,710	1,429	10,813
Total ...	17,773	2,11,498	16,268	1,86,781

The decline in the number of mutations is mainly due to oral transactions of sale and mortgage having been disallowed by amendments in the revenue rules.

249. The demand and realisation of land revenue as compared with that of the preceding year is given in the statement below :-

(Figures in lakhs.)

District.	1928-29.			1927-28.		
	Demand	Realisation.	Percentage.	Demand.	Realisation.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda ...	47.43 - 4.70 amount suspended 42.73	41.87	98	46.64	46.07	98½
Kadi ...	38.77 - 12.52 amount suspended 26.25	25.24	96	39.29	37.68	96
Navsari ...	19.85 - 4.43 amount suspended 15.42	15.22	98.7	19.80	19.73	99.6
Amreli ...	9.73	9.04	94	9.39	9.25	99
Okhamandal ...	.48	.46	96.7	.62	.55	88
Total ...	94.61	91.83	97	115.74	113.28	98

250. The following table shows the demand and realisation of miscellaneous revenue items. The figures are in thousands.

Demand and realisation of miscellaneous items of revenue.

District.	1928-29.		1927-28.	
	Demand.	Realisation.	Demand.	Realisation.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda ...	79·968	79·847	69·819	69·481
Kadi ...	64·912	63·152	73·166	70·918
Navsari ...	75·158	73·812	42·039	40·215
Amreli ...	32·001	30·739	28·457	26·810
Okhamandal.	72·248	72·248	57·984	54·170
Total ...	324·287	319·798	271·465	261·594

251. The following table gives the figures of past outstanding arrears, recoveries, sums written off, showing the past unrecovered arrears at the end of the year under report:—

Outstanding arrears of all sorts.

(The figures are in lakhs).

District.	Total old arrears at the beginning of 1928-29.	Recovered or written off during 1928-29.	Unrecovered past arrears at the end of 1928-29.
1	2	3	4
Baroda.	1·92	·92	1·00
Kadi.	10·47	2·47	8·00
Navsari.	·24	·10	·14
Amreli.	·81	·41	·40
Okhamandal.	1·81	·20	1·61
Total.	15·25	4·10	11·15

total realisation of past arrears shows a decrease accounted for by the state of the season.

The following comparative statement shows the coercive measures employed for the realisation of land revenue demand :—

Measures.	1928-29.	1927-28.
2	3	4
es.	14,656	16,263
.	366	1,251
of land.	124	125
of immovable property other and.	117	124
of movable property.	52	40
ts.	318	364
hment of barkhali land.	51	59
hment of sarkari land.	2,490	4,517
mption and forfeiture.	57	...
s in which land was declared a as there was no bidder.	4	118
siture of Government land.	136	...
hment of villages other than rnment.	...	1
Total.	18,673	22,862

There is a satisfactory decrease under almost all the measures, particularly under arrests, fines, attachments and

253. As already mentioned, severe frost visited the principal districts of the State—Baroda, Kadi and Navsari during the year under report. A careful estimate was prepared to ascertain the extent of damage done to the crops and the Government sanctioned relief measures including the suspension and remission of revenues. This work of inquiry kept the officers of the Revenue department busy during the months of January, February and March and the recovery of the revenue instalments became more difficult. The following table shows the number of villages affected and the amounts suspended and remitted :—

District.	Number of villages.	Amount suspended Rs.	Amount remitted Rs.
1	2	3	4
Baroda ...	210	5,01,619	4,531
Kadi ...	645 Government villages.	12,52,000	7,302
	20 Parbhara villages.	55,434	
Navsari ...	202	4,42,959	66,735
Total ...	1,377	22,52,012	78,568

254. In addition to the above, further concessions were given as shown below :—

Further concessions.

- (1) Remission of water rates was allowed in cases of crops irrigated from Government tanks and wells.
- (2) Recovery of
 - (i) past arrears of land revenue,
 - (ii) tagavi of all sorts (past and current instalments), and
 - (iii) compulsory education fines
 was suspended till the end of December 1929.

(3) (a) The operation of the Compulsory Education Act, and

(b) the execution of the civil revenue and co-operative societies' decrees

were suspended till the end of December 1929.

(4) An increase of Rs. 1,00,000 in the ordinary tagavi was sanctioned during the year under report. This sum was distributed in the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari districts as under :—

District.				Rs.
Baroda	...	...	...	40,000
Kadi	...	...	...	40,000
Navsari	...	...	...	20,000
				<hr/>
Total Rs.				1,00,000

255. A serious fire broke out on the 8th of May during the year, at Wavol in the Kalol taluka.

Fire at Wavol.

It happened that two Thakardas having a private grudge against a local patel set fire to his hay-stack which was quite close to the village site. The fire spread to the adjoining enclosures and houses, with the result that 156 houses and 40 wadas stocked with grass were completely burnt down causing much damage. Government help for reconstruction of houses etc., was found to be necessary especially as the monsoon was approaching. Proposals were therefore formulated by the Suba, after personal inquiry and submitted to the Government which readily sanctioned Rs. 1,361 for free help and Rs. 24,000 as tagavi—amounts upto 150 without interest; and above that at a reduced rate of 4 per cent. In addition, trees valued at Rs. 252 were given gratis to the agriculturists for agricultural implements. Private help was also prompt and generous.

256. The moving demonstration organised by the Kadi Prant Khedut Sabha proved to be of special interest to the agricultural class as it brought home to them the utility and advantage of improved and labour-saving implements of agriculture. Two four-wheeled wagons were hired by the Sabha for a period of two months and in these were arranged collections of exhibits—improved agricultural implements, charts showing the progress of the co operative movement, etc. The Sanitary department had also on view useful exhibits. At every station, thousands of people came to see the demonstrations in the adjoining fields carried out by the agricultural inspector, Kadi district, who was in charge of the train. The sanitary inspector, and the auditor of the co-operative societies, who also accompanied the train, delivered lectures on sanitation and co-operation with the help of cinema slides and films. Pamphlets on these subjects were also distributed amongst the villagers. The demonstration was much appreciated by the agriculturists and proved a complete success.

257. In order that revenue officers might study the different aspects of rural life that need Socio-economic study. improvement, the Government asked the Sar Suba to arrange for intensive socio-economic studies of villages by selected revenue officers. Altogether nine studies were received, of three villages in Kadi, two in Baroda, two in Navsari and one in Okhamandal. The studies gave interesting details about the social and economic conditions of these villages and proved among other things, if proof were needed, that social evils were mainly at the root of the agricultural indebtedness. These studies are being published separately.

258. A successful Baby week was held in Kodinar in May at the instance of the Suba, Amreli district, who also started a vigorous propaganda for the castration of bulls to which Gujrat cultivators are generally averse.

The propaganda met with good response. A seed-growers' union for cotton was organised during the year. The white flower narrow lobe, N. R. Jalgaon variety is found to show good yield and ginning percentage in Amreli district and the union was established to meet the need of supplying pure seed to be distributed through the agricultural bank. Tree planting also received special attention. Development activities were pursued with zeal by revenue officers particularly in Kadi and Amreli.

259. The Conference of Subas is generally held twice in a year, but for reasons already explained
 Conference. it was held only once in this year. At this Conference questions of principle and policy were discussed and wherever necessary, proposals were submitted to Government for orders.

B. Administration of the Land.

(a) SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

260. Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar, M. A., LL. B. continued to work as Survey and Settlement Superintendent throughout the year except for
 Personnel. a short period of nearly four months from 12th October 1928 to 3rd February 1929, when Mr. K. V. Uplap, B. A., LL. B. worked in his place.

Mr. S. G. Gavane, B. A., worked as assistant survey settlement superintendent and was in charge of the special settlement branch which dealt with the question of non-agricultural assessment.

261. During the fair season, the survey party worked in the Songadh and Vajpur mahals and
 Field work. inspected the boundaries of 61 and 60 villages respectively and did the classing work field by field. They also split up 259 survey numbers in 33 villages of Vaghodia, Vijapur and Sidhpur talukas where settlements were recently introduced or revised.

The nimtandar checked 1,000 survey numbers out of 8,622 allotted to him and the Kamdar checked 1,290 survey numbers, out of 10,452 numbers retained for personal check. He also checked 649 survey numbers examined by the nimtandar. He visited 3 villages of the Pattan taluka in the beginning of the season and examined 91 survey numbers, with a view to see if the present condition of the soil required any fresh operations field by field in any part of the taluka.

262. From June 1928 to February 1929 the party worked in Baroda and prepared mapni papers of 40 villages of Okha and 88 villages of Songadh and Vajpur talukas as also the prat papers of 40 villages of Okha and 73 of Songadh and Vajpur talukas. In all 113 village-registers were thus prepared.

263. Proposals for the second revision settlement of the Amreli and Bhinkatta mahals were submitted to the Government during the year and orders were passed after the end of the year. Certain changes in the mode of preparing settlement reports were ordered.

264. During the year under report, settlement rates were declared in the village of Sultanpur of the Baroda taluka. Jamabandi of 64 villages of Kodinar taluka and Sarsavani (Padra), Sapra (Pattan), Chathiarda Vanto (Mehsana), and Mudhi (Vijapur) was completed.

265. The number of tumars on hand with the technical side of the record office at the close of the previous year was 744. Those received during the year came to 3,602, making a total of 4,346. Out of these, 3,690 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 656 at the close of the year. The clerical side had an opening balance of 23. 2,240 tumars were received during the year and 2,248 were disposed of. The balance at the close of the year was 15.

266. Copies of 453 sheets of village maps, 12 taluka maps, 1 prant map, 1 Raj map and 4 atlas books were supplied to the mahals and other offices. 2 tracings each of the lands of the 11 'beeds' in Vaghodia taluka were supplied to the Military Secretary.

267. The city survey maintenance party disposed of 1,214 cases of encroachments in the kasbas of Dabhoi, Padra, Navsari Sidhpur and Billimora. 1,083 cases were pending at the end of the year. Nazar tapasni of the Petlad kasba was made and 447 cases of encroachment were detected.

3,756 durasti tumars were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 176. Rs. 112 were recovered as correction fees and Rs. 1,209 as survey fees along with Rs. 44 on account of overtime fine. 36 kiraya sanads were issued during the year and Rs. 3,814 were collected as survey fees. Rs. 52 remained unrecovered.

268. At the close of the last year, the municipalities in which city survey operations were carried out had on hand 2 sanads to deliver and Rs. 6 to recover. During the year one sanad was cancelled and the fee of Rs. 6 was written off.

269. At the close of the last year Rs. 1,202-8-0 remained unrecovered on account of survey fees. Rs. 894 were recovered during the year and Rs. 20 written off leaving a balance of Rs. 288-8-0 still to be recovered.

270. The number of sanads to be delivered at the close of the last year was 1,042 and 36 more were added during the year, and 3 were cancelled. Out of the remaining 1,075 sanads, 968 were delivered by the sudharais and Rs. 476 on account of fines recovered. 107 sanads remained on hand.

271. 15 copies each of 59 sheets of Kadi, 36 of Kalol, 33 of Sojitra and 37 of Bilimora, in all
 Printing of maps, 165 sheets were received during the year from the Photo-Zinco Press at Poona. 54 sheets of Dabhoi and 34 of Padra were in the press. The P. W. department printed only 20 sheets of Mehesana. 12 sheets are still pending with the P. W. department.

272. Tracings from the out-line maps of the Damnagar, Dhari and Kadi talukas were supplied to
 Tracings supplied. the respective vishista panchayats on the payment of Rs. 895.

273. No appeal was pending at the close of the last
 Appeal work. year. 4 appeals were admitted during the year, three of which were disposed of leaving a balance of one only.

274. The number of suits pending in civil courts was 5.
 Civil suits. Seven more were filed during the year. Out of the total of 12, 4 were decided leaving 8 pending.

275. The total expenditure of the department was
 Expenditure and miscellaneous receipts. Rs. 75,875 as against Rs. 1,03,993 for the previous year. Miscellaneous receipts came to Rs. 9,338-12-4 as detailed below :—

Copying fees	Rs. 856- 2- 6.
Survey fees for sanads	Rs. 6,437- 8- 0.
Sundry	Rs. 1,877-14- 7.
Cost awarded to Government in civil suits.	Rs. 167- 3- 3.
	<hr/>
	Total... Rs. 9,338-12- 4.

A Committee consisting of 5 officials and 2 non-official members was appointed by the Government to examine the scheme of non-agricultural assessment generally and to report on the following points, viz:—

- (1) whether detailed instructions can be laid down for the guidance of officers in selecting (a) the villages and (b) the specific blocks in them to

which non-agricultural assessment might be applied ;

- (2) on what data the special rates should be fixed; and
- (3) whether there are any features in the scheme already sanctioned which require revision.

The Committee suggested changes in the system of non-agricultural assessments which were accepted by His Highness' Government.

(b) BARKHALI (Alienations).

276. During the year His Highness the Maharaja Saheb passed orders on 11 village cases. The details are as under :—

Serial No.	Name of the village.	Substance of the order.
1	2	3
1	Islampur, Chansma taluka. $\frac{1}{2}$ part.	Resumed, and the holder given an asami of Rs. 536 per year.
2	Fatepur, Baroda taluka	Resumed.
3	Nanawada, Kodinar taluka. $\frac{1}{2}$ part.	Resumed and the holder given a lump sum.
4	Kambliwada, Fatan taluka. $\frac{1}{4}$ part.	do.
5	Thrikariya, Dabhoi taluka.	do.
6	Dadakwan, Vyara taluka.	do.
7	Kanhi, Mahuwa taluka. $\frac{3}{4}$ part.	Resumed and the holder given a yearly pension for life.
8	Naldhara, Mahuwa taluka. $\frac{1}{2}$ part.	$\frac{1}{2}$ portion i. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole village continued.
9	Naldhara, Mahuwa taluka. $\frac{1}{2}$ part.	do.
10	Dewalipura, Baroda taluka.	Continued.
11	Vanadra, Dabhoi taluka. $\frac{1}{2}$ part.	Continued.

277. The disposal of cash allowance and vatan claims was as below :—

Cash allowance and vatan work.

Year.	Claims.		Claims continued: Amount Rs.	Claims disallowed: Amount Rs.	Claims purchased.		Remarks.
	Number.	Amount Rs.			Number.	On payment of Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cash allowances.							
1928-29.	27	3,812	647	3,165	0	0	
1927-28.	48	1,341	2,280	1,130	1*	0	* was a hak for Rs. 53
Vatan.							
1928-29.	7	6,429	5,029	1,400	0	0	
1927-28.	5	2,965	1,535	1,430	0	0	

278. There were 336 claims relating to barkhali land for disposal during the year. In 198, Settlement of barkhali land. land measuring 833-12 bighas assessed at Rs. 2,141 was resumed.

279. During the year, 86 succession cases came up for disposal as against 66 in the last year. Barkhali succession. Rs. 850 were levied as fine as compared with Rs. 594 for the previous year, and Rs. 375 were levied as nazrana as compared with Rs. 226 for the last year. The total amount of fines and nazrana came to Rs. 1,225.

280. Orders were passed regarding 2 Farta Ankadi Matadari villages, and 1 Ek-Ankadi Matadari village. 4 Mobadlas of Farta Ankadi Matadari villages were registered during the year. Work of Ankadia branch.

281. 14 bighas of Mul-Girasias assessed at Rs. 2,682, were purchased for Rs. 53,635. Out of this, claims of 174 sahkars amounting to Rs. 97,834 were compounded for Rs. 45,605 and the balance of Rs. 8,030 remained to be given to the Girasias. The figures show that during ten years a great number of Girasias availed themselves of this help given to them under the rules.

282. 10 Fouz Mobadla cases were disposed of by the department during the year. The operation of the Fouz Mobadla rules resulted in a saving of Rs. 266 per mensem to Government.

Work of Shiledari branch.

(c) GIRAS.

283. The work of the Giras department includes :—

Scope and nature of work.

- (a) Inquiries into and passing orders in
 - (i) succession cases, and
 - (ii) miscellaneous claims.
- (b) Correspondence with
 - (i) the Residency
 - (ii) other departments of the State, and
 - (iii) Girasias.
- (c) Buying for a lump sum guaranteed Giras land and cash haks or commutation of land for 'kothlisanth' (annuity).
- (d) Inspection of taluka offices and execution of original and appellate courts' decisions.
- (e) Representing the State and conducting appeals in the Residency and executing the decisions of the Residency.

284. The details of the work done are as below :—

Details of work.

Nature of work.	Pending from last year.	New cases.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Succession cases ...	13	60	73	57	16
Miscellaneous ...	3	21	24	20	4
Residency references.	2	186	188	185	3
Giras Adhikari's appellate work ...	0	22	22	22	0

285. During the year 11 appeals were heard by the Resident; of these two were accepted and nine rejected.
Residency Giras appeals.

(d) BOUNDARY BRANCH.

286. Mr. A. K. Patel, B.A., LL.B., was in charge of the Boundary branch throughout the year.
Personnel. The railway demarcation work and the political branch remained with the boundary officer.

287. The following statement shows the work done during the year :—
Work done.

No.	Description.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4
1	Boundaries surveyed	100	109
2	Boundaries verified and settled	38	84
3	Boundaries inspected	25	13
4	Cases in the Boundary Commissioner's court.	...	2
5	Appeals in the N. D. Commissioner's court...	2	...
6	Copies of maps and field books for taluka records.	84	96
7	Boundaries inspected by local officers	966	1149
8	Miles of railway demarcation	11	88

The Commissioner N. D. disposed of the appeals relating to Rozwada Telnal-Kewadia and Bhojana Muvada (Bavano Math)-Nirmali (Mahi Kantha) boundary disputes. In both the cases he upheld the decision of the Boundary Commissioner.

288. The work of joint survey under the Bombay Baroda Boundary Convention was continued throughout the whole season. In all 38 boundaries were verified and amicably settled, leaving 61 for local inspection and settlement. The Dod-Jorajini Muvadi boundary was demarcated during the year.

289. The work of settling the boundary disputes in the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha agencies and some of the Western Indian States in Kathiawar remained pending throughout the year.

Work done under Bombay Baroda Boundary Convention.

Work in Rewa Kantha, Mahi Kantha and Kathiawad States.

(e) RAILWAY DEMARCATION.

290. The checking of the plans of State railways was completed and the plans were sent to the Railway office for necessary correction. The amalgamation of the lands relinquished with adjoining holdings was completed during the year under report.

Demarcation of State railway.

291. The reshifting of boundary posts on Deusana Bechraji line was completed and the land plans were under preparation in the office of the Executive Engineer, Abu division. This work will be completed before the fair season. After the approval of the plans, amalgamation work will be taken on hand.

Demarcation of Deusana Bechraji line.

292. Though the Dhasa Kundla line was demarcated last year, the question of relinquishing the surplus land has not been finally settled. Proposals have been made to the Bhavnagar State railway authorities and the reply is awaited.

Demarcation of the Dhasa Kundla line.

293. The work of reshifting the boundary posts on Mehsana Patan branches was completed and the plans were prepared in the Executive Engineer's office and sent to the Engineer-in-Chief for approval. Amalgamation work will be taken up on receipt of the plans. It is hoped that about 900 bighas of land will come into possession from these three branches.

Demarcation of Mehsana, Kakoshi, Manund Road-Harij Chansma--Bechraji lines.

294. The amalgamation work done in the year was in respect of 9 miles and the correction work done in survey papers was for 32 miles. The annual assessment on relinquished land and the prices realised from the sale of land, trees, wells etc., during the year under report were as under:—

Correcting survey papers.

Annual assessment.	Rs. 1,237-14-0 per year.
Sale of land,trees, wells etc.	„ 9,463-12-6 (lump sum).

(f) COMPENSATION.

295. The work of assessing compensation for land acquired for Government or public purposes was carried out through the Agency for compensation work. agency of the naib subas as before. During the year the vahivatdars were authorised to dispose of the compensation cases with naib suba's powers when lands were acquired for feeder roads in their talukas. The work of acquiring property in the city of Baroda, for roads and other improvements—formerly done by the City Improvement Trust — continued to be carried out under the direct supervision of the Suba as in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of and other details regarding the work done during the year :—

Name of the district.	Number of cases disposed of.	Area of land acquired.		Kothli santh.	Amount of award. Rs.	Area of land given in exchange.		Amount awarded for property other than land. Rs.
		Bighas.	Sq. feet.			Bighas.	Sq. feet.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda ...	252	155- 2-11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,01,938- 7- 6	...	70,083- 7- 9	0-16	...	40,013- 3-11
Katdi ...	73	22- 8- 8	1,02,351-11- 0	...	3,985- 8- 1	...	...	2,632- 8- 3
Navsari ...	35	28- 4- 4	27,484- 0- 0	...	19,796-11- 1	0-0-5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	229-15- 9
Amreli ...	39	22- 4- 0	55,875- 0- 0	...	1,840-10- 6	...	...	885-13-10
Okha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1928-29	399	227-19- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,87,618-18- 6	...	95,706- 5- 5	0-1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	43,760- 9- 9
Total } 1927-28	864	850-13-18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,07,755-94- 4	...	1,76,300- 4- 8	1-7-0	163003	1,03,207- 5-10

Out of 399 cases disposed of, awards were accepted in 392 cases and in 7 references to courts were applied for and made.

(g) ATTACHED ESTATES.

296. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment at the beginning and at the end of the year and the causes that led to their attachment.

No.	Causes of attachment.	Estates under attachment at the beginning of the year.	Estates under attachment at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
1	Under the Guardian and Wards Act ...	68	72
2	Mortgaged to Government for loans ...	33	15
3	Attached for arrears of revenue... ..	23	37
4	Attached owing to disputes among holders.	10	10
5	Attached owing to mismanagement of temples	69	81
6	Attached pending mutation of names ...	22	16
7	Attached for protection of the Government share	17	5
8	Attached as properties of temples under Government management	12	13
9	Attached for other reasons ...	77	77
	Total ...	331	326

297. The following table shows the number of estates under attachment, the annual demand, realisation and arrears for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	No. of estates.	Demand.			Collection.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1928-29	326	1,65,436	5,17,751	6,83,030	34,030	4,21,562	4,55,592
1927-28	331	1,58,699	5,16,427	6,75,126	30,843	4,76,724	5,07,567

Year.	No. of estates.	Arrears.			Collection in excess.		
		Past.	Current.	Total.	Past.	Current.	Total.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1928-29	326	1,33,409	97,680	2,31,089	2 006	1,483	3,489
1927-28	331	1,28,332	41,658	1,69,990	476	1,954	2 430

298. The outstanding arrears have increased during the year under report owing to the Increase in arrears. generous scale of suspension and remission granted during the year under report, on account of damage to crops by frost.

299. The following table shows the number of years for which estates have continued under attachment. Period of attachment. attachment :—

Under one year.	Number of estates under attachment for more than							Total.
	one year.	two years.	three years.	four years.	five years.	ten years.	fifteen years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40	26	28	23	30	110	28	41	326

C. Other Sources of Revenue.

(a) EXCISE.

300. The department of Customs, Salt, Opium and
Excise was under the control of the
Personnel. following officers :—

Sl. No.	Name.	From	To
1	2	3	4
1	Mr. K. V. Uplap, B. A., LL. B.	1-8-28	11-10-28
2	Mr. Narayan Keshav Aloni, B. A., Bar-at-law.	12-10-28	3-2-29
3	Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, B. A. (Oxon).	4-2-29	31-7-29

301. The excise revenue was derived from the manu-
Sources of revenue. facture and sale of country and foreign
liquors and from the licenses for the
sale of toddy and intoxicating and poisonous drugs. The
tree tax on toddy trees also formed part of the excise
revenue.

302. The system in force for the manufacture and
Distilling contracts. supply of country liquor was the same
as in last year, viz. "contract distilling
and separate shop system", except in the Amreli and
Okhamandal districts where the "district monopoly system"
still is in force.

The contract for the manufacture and supply of
country liquor for the Baroda and Kadi districts continued
with the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., while that for the
Navsari district remained with Messrs. Gyara & Co., as in the
previous year. Sorabsha Adarjee of Kodinar retained the
farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor in the
Amreli district (including Okhamandal).

303. The minimum guarantee system in respect of liquor shops in the State was abolished during the year on the expiry of lease period and all the shops (including those of Baroda city) were then sold separately for one year from 1st April 1929. An upset price was fixed for each shop below which no shop was to be sold.

The following table compares the license fees realised during the year with those of the last year :—

District.	Average license fee of three years preceding the last contracts i. e. from 1923 to 1926.	License fee realised in auctions	Variation
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baroda city.	96,666	1,93,300	96,634
Baroda district.	2,03,682	2,59,754	56,072
Kadi district.	1,55,143	2,03,159	48,016
Navsari district.	3,42,301	5,19,221	1,76,920
Total ...	7,97,792	11,75,434	3,77,642

Rs. 3,77,642 more were obtained by Government as a result of the introduction of the new auction system.

304. The following statement gives the figures of excise revenue during the year :—

Details of excise revenue.

S. No.	Item.	1928-29. in rupees.	1927-28. in rupees.
1	2	3	4
1	Manufacture and sale of country liquor.	27,98,053	23,74,390
2	Duty and license fee for the sale of foreign liquors including rectified and denatured spirits.	43,587	36,947
3	Sale of toddy.	4,56,359	4,27,133
4	Sale of intoxicating and poisonous drugs.	51,000	56,577
5	Miscellaneous.	13,332	46,995
	Total.	33,62,331	29,42,042

305. The following statement gives the demand, collection and arrears of the excise revenue
Collection and arrears. for the year :—

District.	Demand.	Surplus.	Total.	Collection.	Current arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda.	13,61,886	8,466	13,70,352	11,62,280	2,08,072
Kadi.	3,56,730	...	3,56,730	2,87,174	69,556
Navsari.	20,84,101	217	20,84,318	18,85,944	1,98,374
Amreli.	26,559	...	26,559	25,083	1,476
Okhamandal.	3,248	...	3,248	1,850	1,398
Total.	38,32,524	8,683	38,41,207	33,62,331	4,78,876

The amount shown under collection includes the surplus amount collected last year and credited in the current year.

Over and above the amount of collections Rs. 4,71,101-0-0 were recovered out of the past arrears. Irrecoverable arrears amounting to Rs. 8,102-12-6 were written off during the year.

306. The following comparative statement shows the number of shops in each district.

Number of shops.

District.	Country liquor shops.		Toddy shops.		Foreign liquor shops.		Total.	
	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda.	184	187	14	12	11	9	209	208
Kadi.	185	186	...	...	10	3	195	189
Navsari.	293	293	252	251	6	8	551	552
Amreli.	24	23	...	...	1	1	25	24
Okhamandal.	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total ...	689	691	266	263	28	21	983	975

There were besides 225 toddy tree-foot-booths in the Navsari prant, as against 157 in the preceding year. The number of toddy booths in the Amreli district remained the same, viz. two as in the preceding year. The increase in the number of booths in the Navsari district is due to the increase in the number of trees available. The increase in the number of foreign liquor shops is due to the newly opened "bars" for the exclusive sale of Alembic foreign liquor in certain kasba stations.

307. The following statement shows the detection of offences against the Abkari Act and the number of convictions and acquittals :—

Offences.

District.	Offences pending disposal at the beginning of the year.	Offences detected during the year.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda.	12	208	220	192	14	14
Kadi.	15	263	278	235	10	33
Navsari.	23	299	322	292	10	20
Amreli.	...	3	3	3	...	...
Okhamandal.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	50	773	823	722	34	67

(b) OPIUM.

308. The sources of opium revenue were:-

Sources of opium revenue.

- (a) profit on opium issued to licensed vendors for local consumption,
- (b) fees for licenses for retail sale, and
- (c) miscellaneous receipts.

309. The manufacture of opium is a State monopoly on the 'Bengal system'. The issue rate of opium from the depots continued to be Rs. 37-8-0 per seer of 40 tolas.

Manufacture of opium.

310. The retail vend licenses of opium, given for two years from 1st April 1928, continued during the year under report.

Lease of opium shops.

311. Poppy was cultivated in Sidhpur, Kheralu and Visnagar talukas of the Kadi district. Applications for permission to cultivate

Poppy cultivation.

poppy were received from 39 villages and permits to cultivate it on 749 bighas were given. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 57 maunds against 110 maunds in the previous year. The decrease of 53 maunds was due to the frost in the Kadi district. The cultivators are required to sell the whole produce of the opium juice to the Government at a fixed rate. The rate fixed for the best quality of opium juice was Rs. 5 as in the preceding year.

312. The following figures show the quantity of opium sent to the depots from the opium factory at Sidhpur:—
Opium sent to the depots and consumption.

Year.	Pounds.
1	2
1928-29	10,990
1927-28	13,370

The actual consumption of opium was 11,954 lbs. against 12,173 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 219 lbs.

313. The financial results of the sale of opium are as follows :—
Opium revenue.

Year.	Cost of production.	Amount realised from licensed vendors.	Profit to the State.
1	2	3	4
1928-29	1,22,714	5,33,926	4,11,212
1927-28	1,23,623	5,41,908	4,18,285

The decrease of Rs. 7,073 was due to the decrease in consumption.

(c) CUSTOMS AND PORT DUES.

314. The following figures give the revenue obtained from

Revenue from customs and port dues.

- (1) customs duties at Chandod and the collection of arrears of excise duty on cotton goods in the Kadi district,
- (2) sea customs and port dues in the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal, and
- (3) armament cesses in the Navsari district.

District.	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3
Baroda	1,898	1,898
Kadi	20,831	37,989
Navsari	5,644	5,432
Amreli	45,218	45,575
Okhamandal	13,62,912	11,26,004
Total ...	14,36,503	12,16,898

The increase of Rs. 2,19,605 was due to the larger customs revenue realised at Port Okha.

315. The system of protective customs in the Kadi district, introduced last year, was continued during the year. The income

Customs duties in Kadi district. from these customs duties amounted to Rs. 17,441, while the expenditure was Rs. 30,023. The levy
18 A. R.

of these protective duties is a temporary expedient and the expenditure of Rs. 30,023 on establishment is more than justified by the rise in the customs revenue at Port Okha.

316. The figures given below show the extent to which the advantage of bonded ware-house facilities was taken by the importers at Port Okha.

Goods entered in the ware-house including last year's balance.			Goods sent out of the ware-house.			Goods in stock in the ware-house.		
Tons.	Value Rs.	Duty Rs.	Tons.	Value Rs.	Duty Rs.	Tons.	Value Rs.	Duty Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7,798	16,15,733	5,76,711	6,561	13,39,003	4,87,415	1,237	2,76,730	89,296

(d) SALT.

317. The salt arrangements for the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari districts remained the same as in the previous year.

318. There were salt deposits in five villages of the Kodinar taluka. The monopoly for these for 3 years from August 1926 to July 1929 was sold by auction, each pan being sold separately. The total income realised from these amounted to Rs. 274 as against Rs. 198 in the preceding year.

319. During the year 1,33,900 Bengal maunds of salt were in stock in the beginning of the year. 2,050 more maunds were manufactured during the year. Of these 5,708 maunds were consumed leaving a balance of 1,30,242 maunds at the end of the year.

320. The right to collect salt in the 12 salt beds in Okhamandal was given to Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil. Salt weighing 1,96,560 Bengal maunds was produced. 1,61,555 maunds were sent to Bengal and 1,400 Bengal maunds were consumed in Okhamandal. 33,605 maunds of salt remained on hand at the end of the year.

(e) INCOME TAX.

321. The following table shows the demand and realisation of income tax during the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

District.	1928-29			1927-28		
	Demand.	Collection.	Per-centage	Demand.	Collection.	Per-centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda.	3,20,488	3,06,472	95.6	2,73,987	2,67,436	98
Kadi.	1,93,586	1,84,649	95	2,33,213	2,16,481	93
Navsari.	95,402	93,090	97	54,039	52,716	99
Amreli	30,233	30,114	99.6	31,212	31,092	99
Okhamandal.	9,487	9,381	90	8,478	5,227	60
Total ...	6,49,196	6,23,716	96	6,00,929	5,72,952	95

The assessments were generally made with care and the realisations were satisfactory. The Bill for amending the Income-tax Act was before the Dhara Sabha during the year.

(f) STAMPS.

322. The revenue derived from the sale of stamps is shown in the following table :—

Revenue.

Sources of revenue.	1928-29. Rs.	1927-28. Rs.
1	2	3
Sale of court fee stamps	6,04,504	6,14,647
Sale of non-judicial stamps	5,08,546	5,66,953
Special levies	8,302	8,393
Miscellaneous receipts	20,688	9,443
Total	11,42,040	11,99,436

323. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred under the head of " stamps ".

Year.	Rs.
1	2
1928-29.	98,848
1927-28.	83,847

The increase of Rs. 15,001 in the expenditure was mostly due to the increase under refunds.

324. The following statement shows the number and disposal of the cases referred to the Varishta Court under the Stamp Act :—

Year.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Cases referred during the year under report.	Total cases.	Cases decided during the year.		Cases pending decision at the close of the year.
				Department's decision upheld.	Set aside.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29	30	74	104	40	28	36
1927-28	42	67	109	67	12	30

325. The Stamp Act was amended during the year. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped promissory notes chargeable with a duty of more than one anna were made admissible in evidence. Persons claiming under unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents were made liable to punishment under section 65 of the Act. In British India receipts endorsed on cheques were exempted from stamp duty by Notification No. 1 dated 21st January 1928. A similar remission of duty was granted in this State, during the year.

COTTON TRANSPORT.

326. Four nakas were established on the eastern boundary of the Songadh taluka to prevent the entry of Navapur cotton. No nakas were established in the Kamrej taluka during the year.

327. The expenses for maintaining these four nakas for about four months came to Rs. 562-10-9.

328. Two offences against the Cotton Transport Act were detected during the year and the defaulters were fined Rs. 50 in each case.

CHAPTER V

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

A. Local Boards.

329. The term "local boards" includes the village panchayats, the mahal panchayats, and the prant or district panchayats. Village panchayats were established in the State in 1891, and mahal and prant panchayats in 1904 under the Sthanik Panchayat Act passed in that year. A local cess of one anna in the rupee of land revenue is levied for the mahal and district boards, while for village boards, Government have earmarked miscellaneous items of revenues accruing from the village such as rental from village sites, income from the sale of fruits and fire-wood from trees, receipts from cattle pounds and the sale of grass etc.

330. The following table shows the demand and realisation of local cess during the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Name of the district.	1928-29.		Percent- age.	1927-28.		Percent- age.
	Demand.	Collection		Demand.	Collection	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda.	3,45,168	3,36,646	97½	3,56,038	3,49,608	98
Kadi.	2,78,132	2,69,610	97	2,77,419	2,67,818	97
Navsari.	1,82,827	1,81,546	99	1,74,680	1,74,234	97·7
Amreli.	75,828	75,395	99·4	74,684	72,926	97
Okhamandal.	5,841	5,536	95	5,919	5,452	93
Total.	8,87,796	8,68,733	97·8	8,88,740	8,70,042	98

331. The constitution of the district boards remained unchanged during the year. The Subas continued to work as presidents of the district boards. The taluka local boards were all presided over by the vahivatdars except in Amreli which had been given the right to elect its presidents from the non-official members, for a period of five years. The period having expired on 27-2-1929, the Amreli mahal vahivatdar succeeded him as president and continued to work in that capacity till the end of the year under report. The village boards were presided over by the patels.

The vice-presidents in all these institutions were non-official members elected by the general bodies.

332. The income and expenditure of the boards under the various heads are shown below :—

Income and expenditure.

Income.

No.	Heads of income.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Local cess (including last year's balance.)	8,34,562	14,91,676	...	6,57,114	The decrease is due to (1) the fact that the realisations of arrears of local cess were larger in the previous year, and (2) smaller balances in the Baroda and Navsari districts.
2	Contribution from Government for public libraries, schools and choras etc.	1,29,955	1,59,050	...	29,095	Grants for libraries were smaller in the Navsari prant and the Okha local board received no grants this year; the boards in the Baroda and Kadi districts received less in general, owing to the relief which Government had to give on account of frost.
3	Contribution from private individuals.	48,427	52,805	...	4,378	...
4	Miscellaneous	2,74,520	74,869	1,99,651	...	The increase is due to larger amounts being credited from the mahal panchayats' accounts out of the last year's balance.

Income.— *Concluded.*

No.	Heads of income.	1928-29.		1927-28.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		3	4	5	6			
1	2							7
5	Proceeds from ferry boats.	Rs. 69	Rs. 59	Rs. 10	Rs. ...			...
6	Rents from dharmashalas and public buildings.	1,019	314	705	...			...
7	Recovery of advances and outstanding balance in bank.	32,79,021	29,37,897	3,41,124	...			Larger amounts were deposited in the bank, and larger recoveries of advances made in the year.
8	Withdrawal from reserve fund.	37,170	1,57,000	...	1,19,830			The reserve had to be utilised for flood relief measures last year, but not during the year under report; only the Daroda district board had to draw upon its reserve funds for roads; hence the decrease.
9	Interest on reserve fund etc.	92,961	86,971	5,990	...			...
	Total ...	46,97,704	49,60,641	5,47,480	8,10,417			Net decrease 2,62,937.

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of expenditure.	1928-29.		1927-28.		Increase. Decrease.		Remarks.
		3	4	5	6			
1	2						7	
1	Administration ...	Rs. 1,10,213	Rs. 1,04,702	Rs. 5,511	Rs.			An additional establishment was entertained for feeder roads.
2	Civil works ...	6,36,818	6,03,937	32,881	...			The boards undertook more works of public utility.
3	Education ...	2,97,095	3,45,934	...	48,839			1/3 of the local cess is generally contributed towards education. As the local cess income was smaller there is a decrease under this item.
4	Medical and vaccination.	55,902	59,284	...	3,382			
5	Sanitation and other public convenience.	23,365	85,581	...	62,216			More money was spent last year on flood relief.
6	Advances ...	87,493	1,26,177	...	38,684			Last year the Kadi district had to make larger advances.
7	Miscellaneous ...	58,388	78,338	...	19,950			The item represents adjustment.

Expenditure—Concluded.

No.	Heads of expenditure.	1928-29.	1927-28.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	3	4	5	6	7
8	Contribution from local cess to municipalities and vishisht panchayats.	Rs. 24,406	Rs. 25,669	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,263	
9	Refund from unspent savings of last year.	...	...	...	...
10	Expenditure from last year's balance.	1,06,814	1,83,047	...	76,233	Last year Kadi and Baroda district boards had to spend more under this head.
11	Reserve fund ...	67,236	38,226	29,010	...	
12	Deposits (personal) ...	1,41,921	2,66,333	...	1,24,412	Last year the Navsari prant panchayat deposited large amounts and the balances of the village panchayats in the Baroda and Amreli districts were handed over to mahal treasuries.
13	Amounts invested in banks.	31,01,324	30,20,560	80,764	...	
	Total ...	47,10,975	49,37,788	15,60,080	17,86,893	Net decrease 2,26,813.

333. The following statement compares the charges under the various heads of civil works incurred during the year with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3
A. Communications :—		
(a) Original.	56,359	21,452
(b) Repairs.	64,804	51,930
Total ...	1,21,163	73,382
B. Civil buildings :—		
(1) Choras		
(a) Original.	32,074	28,463
(b) Repairs	64,076	57,568
Total ...	96,150	86,031
(2) Public buildings — libraries etc.		
(a) Original.	56,703	69,194
(b) Repairs.	11,200	7,728
Total ...	67,903	76,922
(3) Tile-turning and supervision.	4,861	4,344
Total civil buildings ...	1,68,914	1,67,297
C. Water supply :—		
(1) Wells		
(a) Original.	1,28,885	1,07,161
(b) Repairs.	91,964	71,796
Total ...	2,20,849	1,78,957

Items.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3
(2) Tanks.		
(a) Original.	11,886	8,795
(b) Repairs.	4,049	6,878
Total ...	15,935	15,673
(3) Cattle troughs.		
(a) Original.	16,670	11,628
(b) Repairs.	4,832	4,998
(c) Filling the troughs.	...	4,060
Total ...	21,552	20,686
D. Other works :—		
(a) Original.	5,430	4,746
(b) Repairs.	66,402	53,850
Total ...	71,832	58,596
E. Other works through the agency of village boards.	...	...
Grand total ...	6,20,245	5,14,591

334. With a view to supply good and sufficient water to the public, the Kadi district board spent Rs. 65,356 on boring operations during the year under report. Out of 38 works taken up during the year, 9 were successful, as against 12 out of 27 last year. In addition to 10 artesian springs tapped before the end of the last year 6 new artesian springs were tapped during the year, 5 in the Chanasma taluka and 1 in Mehsana. Out of these one at Chandroda in Chanasma was at a depth of 380 ft. with a flow of 6000 gallons per hour and 75 ft. above the ground

level, and with an irrigating capacity of 75 acres. The one at Pipal in the same taluka, was also equally successful but with a capacity of 2500 gallons per hour. Encouraged by the success at Chanasma and Mehsana, the board thinks of extending these activities to other talukas of the district as funds permit. The board has spent Rs. 2,56,920 till the end of the year under report on boring works.

335. The next activity of the district boards which deserves mention is the building of feeder roads. At the instance of the Central Communication Board, a survey of feeder roads in the Raj was made and out of these, the district boards decided to take up railway feeder roads covering a total length of 392 miles estimated to cost nearly 21 lakhs of rupees.

336. A Committee was appointed by Government under the chairmanship of Mr. Stanley Rice, I. C. S. (retired) to report on the working of the local boards in the State. The Committee after a very careful inquiry submitted its report to the Government which accepted all the major recommendations of the Committee. The main object of the reform is to infuse life into village panchayats by increasing their financial resources and allotting to them specified functions and to prevent overlapping and waste of effort due to the multitude of local self-governing bodies. As a result, the constitution etc. of these bodies will be revised in the following respects:—

- (1) The taluka local boards or mahal panchayats will be abolished and their place taken up by taluka committees of district boards.
- (2) The district board which has hitherto more or less been a supervising body will be converted into a working body with finances and a programme of its own.
- (3) The municipalities and vishishta panchayats will cease to be represented in the district boards.

- (4) The representation will be made direct from the taluka voters, for whom qualifications have been fixed, on the population basis at one member for a population of 25,000 with such exceptions as were necessitated by sparseness of population in some talukas of the Amreli and Navsari districts.
- (5) All purely local works will be left to the village boards for execution, the district boards taking up such works as concern the interests of more than one taluka in the whole district.
- (6) The district boards will be empowered to levy with the sanction of Government a surcharge on income tax at the rate of two annas per rupee and a flat rate of one rupee on incomes between Rs. 250 and 750. They will be partly relieved of the burden of the vaccination charges and construction and repairs to choras.
- (7) The village boards will have a share (two pies in the anna) of the local cess income. The Government have agreed to contribute an amount equal to the amount raised by them by self-taxation.
- (8) For the development of village boards special officers of naib suba's grade were sanctioned at Government cost.

These are the main changes introduced in the administration of the local boards and it is hoped that they will serve the purpose for which they have been introduced, namely the well being of the people and the general advancement towards local self-government and the particular reward of village autonomy.

337. The scheme for maternity and child-welfare started by the Baroda district board also deserves mention. The high rate of infant and maternal mortality is notorious and the previous year this board had appointed five travelling trained nurses—one for two talukas to work as health visitors and skilled dais in villages; but this number being found inadequate a separate nurse was appointed in each taluka and the work done was reported to be satisfactory.

338. These bodies were inspected by the Subas, naib subas, local board inspecting auditors, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sar Suba as usual.

339. No village board exercised civil and criminal powers in respect of matters pertaining to local self-government during the year under report. This shows that these courts are waning in popularity.

B. Vishishta Panchayats.

340. There were 12 vishishta panchayats in the Baroda district, 10 in the Kadi district, 6 in the Navsari district, 3 in the Amreli district, and 2 in Okhamandal, making a total of 33 as in the preceding year.

341. The constitution of the vishishta panchayats remained the same as in the previous year. The mahal vahiwatdars are presidents of all the vishishta panchayats except the one at Bhadran. The president of the Bhadran vishishta panchayat is appointed by Government from among its members, while the vice-presidents of all these bodies are elected from the elected members. The duties of these bodies are similar to those of municipalities; but their position is midway between the municipality and the village panchayat; they perform the duties of the former on a small scale and also those of the

latter. There is a special Act by which their working is regulated.

342. The total gross income of all the vishishta panchayats in the State including contribution from the local cess amounted to Rs. 2,85,862, against Rs. 3,49,570 in the previous year. Their expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,75,298 against Rs. 3,10,851 in the previous year.

Income and expenditure.

343. The main source of income of these bodies is either house-tax or octroi. They also obtain income from the sources which are allowed to the village panchayats under the Village Panchayat Act and this feature mainly distinguishes them from the municipalities.

Sources of income.

344. The work of these bodies is inspected by the Suba, the naib suba, and the Sanitary Commissioner, and the accounts are audited by the auditors of the Accounts department.

Inspection.

345. The Beyt and the Attarsumba vishishta panchayats are authorised to hear and dispose of petty civil and criminal cases, and the work done by them during the year under report is reported to be fair.

Power to hear and dispose of civil and criminal cases.

C. Municipalities.

346. The number of municipalities remained the same as in the preceding year, i. e. 11.

Number of municipalities.

347. The constitution of these bodies remained unchanged except that of Baroda city municipality whereafter the death of Dr. Talati, the late President and Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar, B. A., LL. B. an elected member of the municipality, was nominated President and Mr. S. K. Nayampalli,

B. A., LL. B., was appointed Municipal Commissioner. The Suba of the Baroda district continued to be the president of the Petlad municipality and the divisional naib subas were the presidents of Dabhoi, Visnagar, Sidhapur, Billimora and Gandevi municipalities. The Mehsana municipality was presided over by the personal naib suba of the Kadi district, while the municipalities of Amreli, Pattan and Navsari were allowed to elect their presidents.

348. The gross income of all the municipalities was Rs. 13,39,314 against Rs. 12,34,823 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,04,491. The increase is due to the Government donation of Rs. 50,000 to the Navsari municipality for drainage works and to the general increase in the income of the Baroda municipality. The total expenditure of all the municipalities was Rs. 12,56,640 against Rs. 11,56,608 in the preceding year, that of the Baroda city municipality being Rs. 8,63,544 against Rs. 7,98,417 in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure is due to the fact that Rs. 80,000 were given by the Baroda municipality to the Government as contribution towards drainage works for two years against Rs. 15,000 during the preceding year.

349. The anti-malaria campaign organised by the Navsari municipality in 1927 was continued throughout the year with success. The municipality engaged the services of a qualified medical officer for the purpose and also opened a dispensary at its cost for treating poor patients suffering from malaria. Both the Government and the municipality in Baroda city are alive to the importance of this subject. Sir Malcolm Weston of the Ross Institute visited Baroda last winter and made valuable suggestions. A committee appointed by Government for the purpose submitted its report on which orders have been passed as to the measures to be adopted for the prevention and spread of malaria.

350. During the year under report Gandevi and Billimora were infected with plague. But the epidemic was not as virulent as it was in the year before, and inoculation and other preventive measures which were promptly taken soon brought the disease under control. The municipal council of Navsari took efficient measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic to Navsari. A plague case was also reported in the village Jetalpur within the Baroda municipal limits in February last but prompt measures undertaken by the municipality and the Sanitary authorities prevented its further spread.

351. During the year under report, the opening ceremony of the Navsari water works, was performed by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. The municipality took the opportunity of presenting an address to His Highness.

352. The municipalities were inspected by the Subas, naib subas, and local boards inspecting auditors and the Sanitary Commissioner as usual. Their general working was fairly satisfactory.

CHAPTER VI

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

A. Agriculture.

353. The department continued to be in charge of
Personnel. Mr. C. V. Sane, B. Ag. (Bombay), B. Sc.
(Kansas), M. Sc. (Wisconsin), as Director
of Agriculture. Dr. V. N. Likhile, B.A., B.Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc.
(France), was attached to this department during the year.

354. The Director continued to represent the Baroda
Committee meetings. Government on the Indian Central
Cotton Committee. The Director also
worked as member and secretary of the Irrigation and Agri-
cultural Committees appointed by Government. He was also
a member of the Rural Text Book and Dairy Advisory Com-
mittees and worked as secretary and member of the Central
Committee for the Ahmedabad show.

355. A departmental conference of agricultural and
Conferences. veterinary officers was convened in
March 1929, under the chairmanship of
the Development Commissioner, Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, when
the work done by each section was discussed and a pro-
gramme for the respective sections formulated. This was
followed by the joint conference of the agricultural and
co-operative staff for common activities with the Minister
in chair.

356. During the year under report crops were attacked
Frost in the year. by frost on the 30th and 31st January
1929. The following figures from the
Baroda meteorological observatory show the duration and the
intensity of the cold spell. Readings of the day previous and

after, i. e. 29th January and 1st February are also given for comparison :—

Date.	Day.	Minimum temperature of air.	Wet minimum temperature of air.	Humidity.
1	2	3	4	5
29-1-29	Tuesday	41·7	38·0	34
30-1-29	Wednesday	31·4	29·3	14
31-1-29	Thursday	35·6	30·8	12
1-2-29	Friday	42·4	34·8	11

357. The frost damaged standing crops. Rabi crops like castor, sarsao and wheat succumbed almost entirely while in late maturing crops like cotton in Navsari and irrigated tobacco in Gujarat, only a partial harvest was reaped.

358. This unforeseen frost caused anxiety regarding supply of good germinable seed, and of cotton and wheat in particular. Government sanctioned Rs. 50,000 to meet this contingency and the department organised four cotton-seed stores in Navsari and five in Kadi. In addition over 1,30,000 lbs. of wheat seed of both Pusa and Wajia type were stored at Jagudan farm.

359. The Presidency Agricultural Show at Ahmedabad was a notable event of the year. In addition to a contribution of Rs. 5,000 by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, five thousand rupees were spent in organising the Baroda court on the show grounds. A gold medal was awarded to the Baroda court by the judging committee. In the general competition also, Baroda exhibits secured 30 prizes.

A large number of visitors took advantage of this show. Over 15,000 free admission tickets were issued to the bona-fide agriculturists of the State.

360. An agricultural school was organised at Kathor in the Navsari district in collaboration with the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., during the year for experiments with chemical manures.

New institution organised.

361. Two new veterinary dispensaries, one at Kadi and the other at Unza, were opened during the year. There were thus seventeen dispensaries at the end of the year.

Two new veterinary dispensaries opened.

362. Seven applications for tagavi, for oil engines and pump amounting to Rs. 22,500 were recommended. Of these, four were sanctioned and Rs. 10,000 were advanced to the applicants.

Tagavi for oil engine and pump.

363. The agricultural calendar and the agricultural and co-operative quarterly were published in Gujarati as usual.

Publications.

364. The technical working of the department may be divided into three main sections :—

Working of the department.

A. Agricultural.

B. Agricultural Engineering, and

C. Veterinary.

A. AGRICULTURAL.

365. The official year which begins from 1st of August divides the monsoon season and it is therefore difficult to give a self-contained account of the weather and crop conditions in the districts in any particular year. As the report pertains to weather conditions which governed crop production of 1928-29 these will be first briefly described before referring to monsoon conditions of 1929-30.

Season and crop conditions of 1928-29.

As the unprecedented floods were the dominant feature of the season of 1927-28, so the cold spell of January

1929 causing severe frost and damage to crops was the outstanding feature of the season of 1928-29. The season started early but failed to maintain its strength in the earlier part. At one time serious anxiety was occasioned regarding crop prospects in Amreli when the late August rains relieved the tension. Rains in September were very useful for rice and the rabi harvest in general, although as usual, it affected adversely the standing crops which were almost mature. The post-monsoon storms in October and November were bad on the whole for crops specially for cotton in Amreli as they blew the ripe crop down on the soil. A very good rabi harvest was anticipated when the cold of 30th and 31st January 1929, caused damage to the rabi crops. On the whole the kharif harvest was excellent for Navsari and Baroda and fair for Kadi and Amreli; cotton and wheat however suffered and the resulting damage hit the farmers hard, so that nowhere could the season be said to have been good. Fortunately there was no serious insect pest or plant disease.

366. The season began rather early and the monsoon maintained its strength fairly well in Navsari and Baroda. August usually presents an anxious time for Kadi and Amreli and the season under discussion was no exception. Late August rains have removed immediate anxiety for Kadi district, but Amreli is still in suspense. Crop prospects upto the time of writing are therefore very good in Navsari, good in Baroda, fair in Kadi and uncertain in Amreli.

367. In the agricultural section are included the following activities: —
 Activities of the agricultural section.

- (a) agricultural farms,
- (b) the palace dairy and cattle breeding farm,
- (c) propaganda in the district and agricultural education.

(a) AGRICULTURAL FARMS.

368. There are three agricultural stations in charge of the department at Baroda, Jagudan and Amreli in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli districts respectively.

(1) Baroda Farm.

369. The main work on the Baroda farm is in connection with rotational tests of prevalent crops, manurial trials on cotton, tobacco and onions, seed rate of wheat, late sowing of bajri, and tests with fruit trees such as grapes, figs, chickoo, sweet limes, *santras* and *papaya*.

The frost of course affected the results of experimental work on the farm so that no comparable results of manurial tests on cotton could be obtained.

The rotation tests that were running for the last eight years were concluded during the year. They have indicated that a four-year rotation of bajri, cotton, castors and sundhia gives the best financial return as compared with fallow, bajri, cotton and sundhia or bajri, cotton and castors. The use of 100 lbs. of sodium nitrate per acre for tobacco as top-dressing resulted in an increase of 160·8 lbs. per acre. This means that taking the cost of sodium nitrate at Rs. 10 the cost of the increase is Rs. 2-8-0 per maund of 40 pounds. Any price of the produce over and above this is nett gain as a result of the practice.

Onions suffered a set-back by the frost, as reflected in the yield which fell off by about 4,000 lbs. Even so a top-dressing of 400 lbs. of sodium nitrate gave an increase of yield which resulted in a nett gain. Although other manures used as top-dressing resulted in increased production, the increases were not large enough to cover the additional expenditure of the top-dressing.

The use of varying seed rate of wheat per acre from 60 to 100 lbs. was tried during the year. The results show that

100 lbs. seed rate per acre gives the highest return—264 lbs. more than that of the lowest seed rate.

As a result of the experience of the past seven seasons, it appears that groundnut cannot be considered a reliable and paying crop in the gorat sections which have the same climate and soil conditions as the farm. The cost of harvesting is very heavy and the crop requires attention at a time when the agriculturist has his hands full.

The May sown cottons were so badly affected by wilt, that they had to be uprooted and the land put under another crop.

Some crop yields are given below to indicate the general nature of farm returns :—

No.	Name of crop.	Area under the crop.	Average yield per acre in lbs.	Maximum of the year in lbs.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri	7- 0	1,244	1,607
2	Cotton	2- 0	546	672
3	Cotton and tali ...	4- 0	43·5 215	65·7 351
4	Castor	6- 0	358·5	643
5	Wheat	4-28	1,668	2,581

No special additions were made to the fruit culture section. The old fig trees which were found to be severely affected by the stem borer were all cut and burnt to prevent the borer getting on to other plants. A pit silo was filled and silage fed to the cattle.

A new crude oil engine and pump were installed on the farm towards the end of the year.

21 A. R.

370. The total expenditure on the farm came to Rs. 26,382 of which over Rs. 11,000 were spent for capital outlay for fencing, laying out the irrigation system and the purchase of a new engine and pump for the farm. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 10,009.

Expenditure and receipts.

(2) *Jagudan Farm.*

371. The principal work at the Jagudan farm consists in maintaining a pure supply of wheat seed of the pusa type for distribution. Fruit culture is also receiving attention.

Work at the Jagudan farm.

Although there was some rain in June, the real monsoon began in early July and kept on during the month. The September rains did damage to standing crops, but the pulse mixtures and all rabi crops fared very well. An excellent harvest was expected until the frost spoiled everything. Lack of moisture prevented the jowar harvest from being as good as was anticipated.

One valuable point that was brought out was the capacity of pusa wheat types to make necessary growth even after undergoing such severe cold weather. Wajia, the local type, lacks this valuable quality. As a result, nearly 4,000 lbs. of wheat were harvested from 6 bighas on the farm, a figure which many farmers do not reach even in the average season.

The following statement gives yields of principal crops on the farm.

No.	Name of the crop.	Area in bighas. *	Average yield in lbs.
1	2	3	4
1	Bajri.	5.00	543
2	Jowar.	1.25	548
3	Wheat.	6.25	666
4	Cotton.	2.50	360 of bolls

* 1.7 bighas make one acre.

372. The total expenditure of the farm came to Rs. 4,471 ; income credited to the treasury came to Rs. 2,808.

Expenditure and income.

(3) *Amreli Farm.*

373. The farm has only recently been organised. The principal work is in connection with the tests of more profitable types of cotton, trials of various rotations, cultivations of other irrigated crops like potatoes, tobacco and onions and fruit trees.

Work on the Amreli farm.

The season started early in July but feebly. The disturbances of September considerably interfered with good harvests of the kharif crops and the storm of November 17th did harm to standing crops. Good prospects of wheat were entertained until the frost. The season was far from satisfactory for this part, although the rainfall amounted to 22.6 inches.

The cotton generally grown by the farmers is a mixture of various strains. The pure N. R. gives better returns and the new Dhulia strain does even better than the N. R. Thus on the farm, Dhulia gave 24 lbs. more per bigha than the N. R. in yield and when the better ginning percentage of this is added to the better staple that it has, the type is a useful one for propaganda in all directions.

The unsatisfactory season interfered with other crop tests and particularly of the figs in the fruit area, which were expected to give a good crop. The storm of November severely shook the plantation and the later frost killed many of the young plants of mangoes and chickoos. Other fruit trees recovered, but they were not in the same vigour.

The main farm area was completely fenced in. A new crude oil engine was also installed.

374. The total expenditure of the farm came to Rs. 9,941. Out of this Rs. 3,165 were spent on installation of engine and pump. The amount credited to the treasury came to Rs. 1,967.

Expenditure and income.

(b) THE MAKERPURA DAIRY AND CATTLE BREEDING FARM.

375. The Gir breed of cows and the Charotar type of buffaloes continued to receive attention Working of the dairy. in the dairy. It has not yet been possible to give effect to the recommendation of having the Kankrej cattle on the farm for breed improvement work.

The herd consisted of 97 animals at the end of the year, made up of the following classes :—

No.	Class of animals.	Number.
1	2	3
1	Cows.	22
2	Buffaloes.	21
3	F. cow calves.	13
4	M. cow calves.	13
5	F. buffalo calves.	13
6	M. buffalo calves.	7
7	Stud bull.	1
8	Buffalo bull.	1
9	Work cattle.	6
Total.		97

The total milk produced as compared with last year is given below :—

Milk from	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3
	lbs.	lbs.
Cows.	64,609½	49,964½
Buffaloes.	41,596½	48,384
Total.	1,06,206	98,348½

The average yield per milking animal came to 3,476 lbs. for the cows and 3,261 lbs. for the buffaloes against 3,122 lbs. and 3,225 lbs. respectively in the preceding year.

The following table shows how the milk was utilised:-

No.	Particulars.	Milk in lbs.
1	Palace kitchen.	11,270
2	State General Hospital.	58,975½
3	Other customers.	20,430
4	Separated for cream.	14,039
5	Loss on handling.	1,445
6	Fed to young stock.	46½
	Total.	1,05,206

The total weight of roughage used was 7,24,535 lbs. Of this, 4,72,687 lbs. were farm produce and 2,51,848 were purchased from the contractor. Of the farm produce 1,30,452 lbs. were ensiled in pits which yielded silage of good quality varying from 48 to 70 per cent.

The total quantity of concentrates used came to 1,24,714 lbs.

376. The total expenditure came to Rs. 31,942 which included an item of Rs. 4,800 for fencing. The receipts amounted to Rs. 17,062.

Expenditure and income.

(c) PROPAGANDA WORK.

377. The principal work in the Navsari district has long been in connection with the extension of 1027 cotton. The heavy damage to cotton on 30th and 31st January, 1929 brought the question of the seed supply of good

Propaganda work in the Navsari district.

quality to the fore. To this end seed stores were organised at Mahuwa, Anawal, Gangadhara and Chalthan, in addition to seed supplied to Mangrol, Kamrej and Vyara from Surat. Altogether 1,53,058 lbs. were handled for seed purposes. This included the 1st year stock of 1,200 lbs. of seed supplied to the guaranteed seed grower in Mahuwa.

Considerable interest was evinced in the better manuring of cotton and 12 tests were arranged in different parts of the district. Here also the frost destroyed the hope of definite result this season. Similar tests were arranged for the 1929 season at 12 places in collaboration with co-operative societies.

The next important crop was rice for which both manurial and better type work was on hand. The manurial tests on this crop met with considerable response from the people, in one place over a ton of ammonium sulphate having been purchased by cultivators on seeing the response the crop made to the manure. An increase of 400 to 600 lbs. per bigha was reported by many users of the manure.

With regard to tests of better types of rice, in a trial with Kolam No. 42, a crop of nearly 1,600 lbs. to the bigha was obtained at Vyara and nearly the whole of the crop amounting to 3,600 lbs. was sold for seed purposes.

The extension of early kolam rice was also growing apace but the department could supply only 3,000 lbs. of seed. Including sources of private seed supply nearly 10,000 lbs. of this type were taken for seed by the cultivators.

Results of the jowar selection, Althan No. 6 were satisfactory but it did not achieve any striking success necessary for propaganda work.

Interest in the use of quick acting artificial manure for commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, onion, chillies etc. was on the increase. One user reported an increase of 2,400 lbs. of onions per bigha by its use. Another reported an increase of 200 lbs. of *gul* per bigha and most reported

in increased vigour of the crop on the application of the manure.

Four McCormick horse hoes were supplied to cultivators at a concession price from a grant of the Navsari Union Fund.

378. Propaganda work with regard to the extension of No. 9 cotton in Baroda received a set back by information received from the Agriculture department, Bombay, that the strain is liable to wilt. The results of tests of this cotton for the last three years were so satisfactory and its distinct earliness as compared with the local type had so impressed its growers that in spite of the notification in the Government Gazette advising people to desist from its cultivation, agriculturists in many places persisted in obtaining the seed for their use and over 1,500 acres were under this strain in Baroda, Karjan, Dabhoi and Savli. One grower ginned his cotton separately and was rewarded by receiving Rs. 20 more per candy over the local rate. He received in addition the advantage of better ginning of this strain which was in the proportion of 43 dhadies of No. 9 being necessary for a candy against 47 of the local. Joint sale of this cotton will be arranged to demonstrate points of advantage of the type to the full and for securing pure seed.

The use of sodium nitrate for tobacco was taken up on a business scale by co-operative societies in Petlad. The question of evolving a good organization for extending the benefits of this useful manure to the small farmer is being examined.

The demand for No. 6 and No. 28 strains of tobacco was on the increase and arrangements were made to have a larger supply on hand.

379. Pusa wheat and its extension still remained the principal, if not the only propaganda work in the Kadi district. Nearly 6,000 lbs. of the pure farm grown seed were distributed at suitable centres to serve as seed centres

for further extension but the frost seriously affected the results.

Wheat and cotton seed depots were organised during the year to meet the shortage of seed created by the frost. 1,140 maunds of the best wagad seed was obtained from the Mandal and distributing centres were opened at Bhandu, Manund Road, Gozaria, Unza and Junagad.

380. 69 iron ploughs were sold at concession rate in the Amreli district. The iron plough is

Propaganda work in the Amreli district. finding favour with the people of this district.

1,630 lbs. of the farm grown seed was placed at the disposal of four societies. The Suba of the district arranged for a further supply of 18,000 lbs. from Khandesh.

The Government accepted the suggestion of the district board to open a nursery for tree seedlings and cotton seed production and arrangements were made for them on the Amreli farm.

(d) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

381. The department has opened an agricultural school which aims at giving thorough practical training. This has appealed to the small cultivator and tenant farmer for whom it is intended. During the year 14 trained students passed out from this school on the Baroda farm after getting a certificate. The expenditure on account of the class amounted to Rs. 2,762.

382. A new agricultural school was organised in Kathor in the Navsari district during the year. The school had 12 students on its roll at the end of the year.

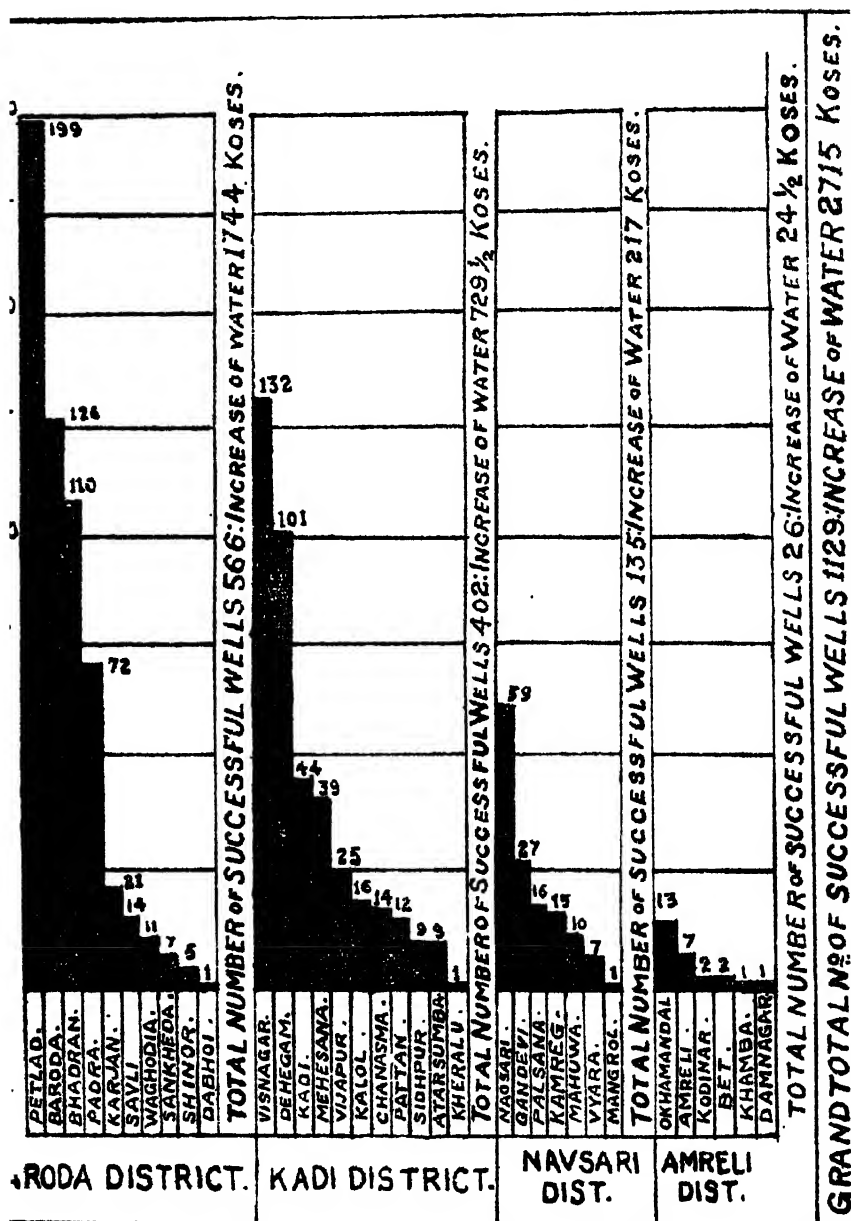
A new agricultural school opened at Kathor.

B. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

383. The department had 19 power sets of the Cawnpore type, 2 power machines of the musto type and 2 power driven calyx drills employed as under:—

Machinery on hand.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL WELLS BORED IN EACH TALUKA FROM 1911-12 TO 1928-29.



Where used.	Cawnpore type.	Musto type.	Calyx drill.
Baroda.	3	0	0
Kadi.	3	1	0
Navsari.	2	0	2
Amreli.	0	1	0
Not in use.	11	0	0
Total.	19	2	2

384. There was no appreciable demand for boring during the year. The department had on hand 9 applications of the last year; 29 new applications were received during the year. Of these 32 were dealt with: 18 were successful, 1 unsuccessful, 6 abandoned at the request of applicants and 7 were left incomplete including 2 in progress. The increase of water was equal to $39\frac{1}{2}$ koses. A total depth of 1925 feet and 11 inches of different sizes ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ", 3", 4",) was bored.

385. 11 wells were handled by the electric exploder—8 in Amreli and 3 in Navsari. An increase of water was obtained in 6 wells. The total excavation came to 5,831 cubic feet.

386. A portable power pump was made available to test the increase of supply by boring. It was used for emptying wells for different purposes and as a demonstration set for power pumping in the Kadi travelling demonstration at Amliasan.

Two new power pumps were installed at the Amreli and Baroda farms and assistance was given to a private installation at Amreli.

The tractor and oil engine class was held as usual, 18 students attending the full course.

22 A. R.

C. VETERINARY.

387. Two new veterinary dispensaries were opened at Kadi and Unza. These, along with the 15 already existing, continued under the joint administration of the Agriculture and Panchayat departments. They are

Number of veterinary dispensaries and their location.

located as below:—

Baroda district.	Navsari district.	Kadi district.	Amreli district.
1	2	3	4
Baroda.	Kathor.	Mehsana.	Amreli.
Petlad.	Vesma.	Patan.	
Bhadran.	Vyara.	Sidhpur.	
Sankheda.	Karehelia	Vijapur.	
Dabhoi.		Kadi.	
Sinor.		Unza.	
Total... 6	4	6	1

A dispensary for Chanasma was sanctioned but could not be opened owing to lack of a suitable place for locating it.

388. The total number of fresh cases that were treated during the year came to 23,961. Of these, 21,494 were treated at the dispensaries and 2,467 in the villages when on tour.

Cases treated.

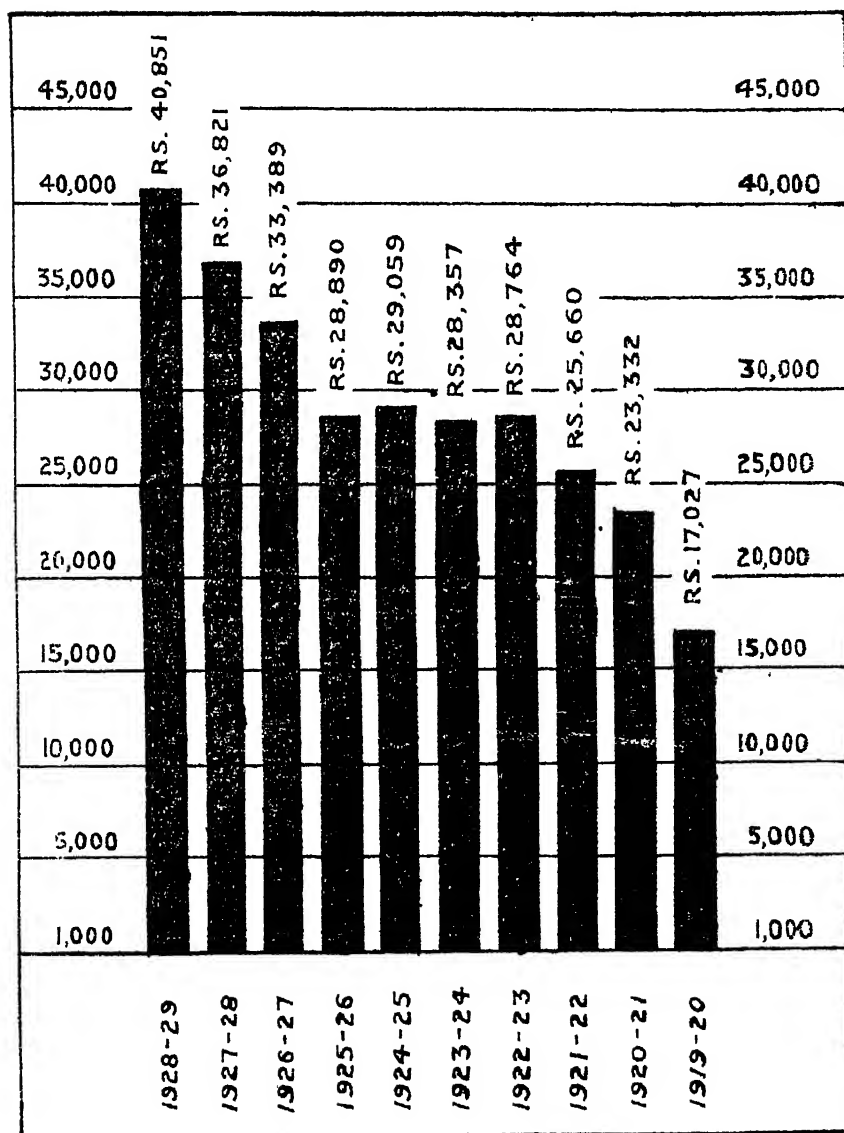
389. The number of epidemic outbreaks reported was 52. Of these, 39 were for hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 9 for foot and mouth disease, 3 of surra and 1 unclassified. 1,083 animals were inoculated against hæmorrhagic septicæmia.

Outbreak of epidemics and measures taken.

VETERINARY DISPENSARIES

FROM

1919-20 TO 1928-29.



S. M. Vasawada,

C. S. Sane
Director of Agriculture.

390. The Burdizzo method of castration is getting more popular but more pioneering work is still necessary to remove the prejudice against castration. The Suba of the Amreli district took up the question seriously and had a good response during the year. The total number castrated in this manner during the year came to 380, of which 99 came from Amreli alone.

391. The stallion at Patan continued to render useful service. It will now be transferred to some more suitable place. The facility provided by the four Kankrej bulls stationed in Navsari district was appreciated. The Gir bulls in the Amreli taluka were also useful.

392. The expenditure and receipts of the department were as under:—
Finances.

No.	Item.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
1	2	3	4
1	Head office.	35,203- 7-11	6,316- 0- 9
2	Agricultural engineering including boring.	15,611- 7- 1	2,113- 5- 8
3	Agricultural farms.	40,795-11- 0	14,785-13- 3
4	Palace dairy.	31,942-13- 3	17,062- 3-10
5	Propaganda.		
	(a) Extension.	10,241- 9- 9	...
	(b) Education.	2,813- 0- 9	...
	(c) Shows and demonstrations.	4,917-15-11	...
6	Veterinary relief.	24,575- 0- 0	...
	Total.	1,66,101- 1- 8	40,277- 7- 6

B. Commerce and other Industries.

393. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati was Director of Commerce and Industries during the year, except for about three months when he was absent in Europe. Mr. S. M. Pagar acted for him during the period. The Director as usual worked on the Finance Committee, the Railway Stores Purchase Committee, the Railway Advisory Board and the Kala-Bhavan Advisory Committee and was also President of the Harbour Board. He continued a nominated member of the Dhara Sabha.

OKHA PORT DEVELOPMENT.

394. As in the previous year, the energies of the department were concentrated on the development of Port Okha. The port is now equipped with proper facilities and as a result both the import and export trade have increased. The following table shows the details of cargo handled at the port during the year as compared with the preceding year:—

Particulars of vessels.	Number.	Cargo brought in (tons).	Cargo export- ed (tons).	Total cargo handled (tons).
1	2	3	4	5
Country craft.				
1928-29	341	*3,457	*5,138	...
1927-28	233	*2,764	*202	...
Coastal steamers.				
1928-29	245	...	...	80,527
1927-28	175	...	...	51,535
Foreign steamers.				
1928-29	57	57,129	14,803	...
1927-28	48	35,079	13,490	...

*Note:—*These figures include the tonnage of cargo brought in by coastal steamers.

The following statement shows the revenue :—

Items.	Rs.
1	2
(a) Port	1,08,402
(b) Okha customs	11,81,380
(c) Kadi prant	17,740
Total 1928-29 ...	13,07,522

Besides this amount, cargo paying duty to the extent of Rs. 89,295-11-5, was in bond at the end of the year.

The total expenditure on the Port was Rs. 33.98 lakhs at the end of the year. During the year a 750 H. P. steam tug was purchased to tow steamers and additional warehousing accommodation was provided.

INDUSTRIES.

395. The industries showed signs of revival. The cotton mills of Navsari, Billimora and Kalol which had stopped work or were in liquidation were revived. Two of the Kalol mills were in process of reorganisation and it is expected that they will commence work in the current year. The Hind Candle Works were converted into a joint stock concern.

396. The Cement Factory at Dwarka started production of cement. The Okha Salt Works Ltd., continued to despatch salt to Bengal. During the year 5,000 tons of salt were exported. The works have on hand a programme of extensions with modern equipment.

397. There were 10 applications for concessions under section 15 of the Development rules and Applications under the Development rules. 4 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 6 were sanctioned with modifications, 3 were rejected and 5 were pending disposal at the end of the year. The concessions granted consisted of

- (1) exemptions of local octroi duty or terminal tax on payment of a fixed lump sum every year,
- (2) water at concession rates, and
- (3) exemption of duty on alcohol.

398. One application for Rs. 15,000 under the House Building loans. building loan rules was received during the year and the same was sanctioned.

399. During the year under report, a mining lease was granted to Mr. Chhotabhai Bhailalbhai of Baroda to work Udalpur stone quarries in Savli taluka. Mining lease.

400. All the oysterbeds off the Okha coast are in good condition and yield fair revenue to Government. With a view to ascertain the possibility of pearl fishing by means of dredgers, Pearl fishery. Mr. James Hornell, a fishery expert, formerly attached to the Madras Government, has been invited to visit the Okhamandal and report on the possibility of window-pane oyster beds there.

401. Dr. Naik continued as the consulting chemist to the department and supplied information on technical subjects. He also conducted analysis for the Chief Customs Officer at Okha. Technical advice.

402. A calico-printing class was organised towards the close of the year. 6 students have joined the class. The curriculum includes an elementary course in chemistry and physics and practical training in improved methods of dyeing and calico-printing. Calico-printing class.

The class is conducted at the Kala-Bhavan under the direct supervision of Prof. C. M. Shroff.

403. To give impetus to the lacquer work industry
 Lacquer work class. Government have sanctioned the opening of a demonstration class at the Kala-Bhavan. A trained artist from Sankheda has been employed who trains artisans in improved methods. Attention is specially directed to the making of such articles as will find a ready market.

HAND-LOOM DEMONSTRATION.

404. Demonstrations and weaving classes were held at
 Demonstrations. Navsari, Gandevi, Petlad and Sidhpur. The demonstrator at Gandevi taught sari weaving to the Khatri weavers there. At Petlad a special teacher was posted at the Rajratna Naranbhai Keshavlal Zenana school where he gave instruction in carpet and durri making, sewing, tape weaving, thread ball making etc. He also demonstrated the weaving of saris on fly-shuttle loom. The demonstrator at Sidhpur introduced navar weaving as a cottage industry.

The total number of improved looms and dobbies introduced in the year was 29 and 3 respectively of which 11 looms and one dobbie were introduced by the Sidhpur class and 18 looms and 2 dobbies by the class at Gandevi.

405. A survey of the economic condition of weavers
 Weavers' survey. in the city of Baroda was conducted by the department during the year. The results of the enquiry were under consideration of the Government.

BOILER AND FACTORY INSPECTION.

406. The number of private factories using steam
 Private factories. boilers was 242 as against 237 in the preceding year.

407. The income and expenditure in respect of boilers and factories were as follows :—

Income and expenditure.

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
1928-29 ...	10,704	7,315
1927-28 ...	10,342	7,301

408. There was no prosecution under the Boilers Act nor was there any boiler explosion during the year.

Prosecutions.

409. The number of factories subject to control under the Factory Inspection Act during the year was 114 against 122 in the previous year.

Factories under the Act.

410. The following table shows the total number of operatives employed in cotton and other industries for the last two years :—

Operatives.

Year.	Total number of operatives.	Engaged in		Total number of women operatives.	Total number of children engaged.
		Cotton industry.	Other industries.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29 ...	17,251	14,490	2,761	3,101	1,661
1927-28 ..	16,862	13,957	2,905	3,461	1,568

All the perennial factories were inspected more than four times and the seasonal factories once.

The provisions of section 22 regarding the grant of four holidays in a month and the periodical stoppage of work were strictly observed.

The arrangements regarding sanitation, light, ventilation and water supply in the factories were fairly good.

Schools and dispensaries are maintained by all the mills.

411. The number of accidents was 28 out of which 13 were minor, 15 serious and one fatal. There were 11 accidents in the railway workshops as against 10 in the last year. There was no prosecution for violation or infringement of the provisions of the Factory Act during the year.

412. Three of the mills have elaborate welfare organisations. Doctors are employed who visit the works daily. Two creches, seven cheap cloth shops and two cheap fuel and grain shops are maintained for the benefit of employees. Full wages are paid to employees injured in accidents while liberal monetary help is given in cases of prolonged illness.

413. The revised draft of the Factory Act was under the consideration of Government.

414. Besides the State Electric Works three electric installations were in operation at Sidhpur, Dabhoi and Navsari. These installations were inspected by the electrical inspector and the defects found in overhead lines and power houses were pointed out to the respective managements and remedied by them. Total load connected upto 31st July 1929 was 3,680 k. w. and 19,74,136 units were sold during the year.

415. Three applications for the grant of license to supply electric energy to the towns of Petlad, Billimora and Amreli were received. They were under the consideration of Government by the end of the year. The Karjan Electric Supply Company was granted a license and the company has recently started supply. The Pattan concessionaire was not able to put his scheme into operation owing to lack of funds. An application received for Beyt was rejected.

416. The draft rules under the Electricity Act were under preparation.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

417. There were 73 companies on the register at the beginning of the year and 5 new companies, of which 3 were foreign companies, were added during the year making a total of 78. Of these 6 were cancelled, leaving 72 companies on the register at the end of the year. Of the 72 companies, 70 were public companies inclusive of one with unlimited liability and the remaining two were private.

418. The five new companies may be classified as under:—
Classification of new companies.

I. Banking, loan and insurance :	
(b) Insurance.	1
III. Trading and manufacture :	
(c) Chemical and allied trades.	1
(f) Tanneries and leather trades	1
(l) Clay, stones, cement etc.	1
(s) Others.	1
	<u>5</u>

419. The following table gives a comparative statement of the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies:—
Capital of the companies.

At the end of the year.	Number of companies on the register.	Capital.		
		Authorised.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29 ...	72	6,72,51,150	3,86,76,605	2,82,72,606
1927-28 ...	73	7,17,46,150	4,00,87,125	3,19,18,585
(Net variations during the year.)	1	44,95,000	14,10,520	36,45,974

The decrease in the capital was due to reduction of capital by the Gaekwad Oil and Chemical Company Ltd., and the dissolution of five companies.

420. There was one prosecution during the year under the Companies Act for not filing proper balance sheets, annual returns of accounts etc. in time for registration, while 17 cases were pending at the close of the year. Of these 18 prosecutions, one complaint was withdrawn as the party submitted balance sheets and other documents before the case came up for hearing. The hearing of these cases is protracted owing to the difficulty of securing the attendance of persons from foreign jurisdictions.

421. There were 17 societies on the register under the Benevolent Societies Act at the end of the year.

Class.	Number of societies.
1	2
Caste institutions	6
Societies for promotion of home industries among poor women	2
Societies for encouragement of education and prevention of child marriages	4
Societies for acquiring sites etc. for mission institutions	2
Asylum for destitute	1
Panjarapole	1
Society for maintaining hostels for students...	1
Total ...	17

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

422. A number of commercial periodicals, bulletins and catalogues subscribed for or received in Information Bureau. this department were kept as usual in the reading room of the information bureau. The public have free access to this room. A subsidiary reading-room was opened at the Port Okha in the year.

423. To encourage local arts and crafts, the department maintains a small sales depot at the Sales depot. museum under the supervision of the Curator. Articles worth Rs. 65 were sold during the year. Steps are being taken to locate the depot at some prominent place, with a view to attract customers.

424. Besides literature occasionally published regarding the Port Okha, the following statistical Statistical publications. publications were issued during the year.

1. 23rd issue of the statistical abstract of the State for the year 1926-27.
2. Rail-borne trade statistics.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

425. The Indian Patents and Designs Act was made applicable to the State with slight modifications from 18-12-1928. The work Patents and designs. has been entrusted to the Commerce department, the Director working as the Controller of Patents and Designs, Baroda State.

Eleven applications were received but as none of them came within the scope of the Act, they were rejected.

PRESS AND STATIONERY.

426. The press was raised to the status of an independent minor department and was placed Press-an independent minor department. under the control of the Pragati Adhikari during the year.

427. All printing work for the State including the G. B. S. railways, was done at the State Press throughout the year.

Printing done at the State Press.

428. The total value of the work done during the year came to Rs. 2,15,485 as against Rs 2,30 297 in the previous year.

Total cost of the work.

429. The total out-turn of work at the press as compared with last year was as under :—

Total out-turn of work.

Description of work.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3
1. No. of foolscap pages set.	31,110	30,181½
2. No. of machine impressions.	2,82,78,126	2,66,21,885
3. Books bound.	8,21,933	8,91,216
4. Numbering etc.	1,22,96,489	1,53,96,732
5. Rubber stamps.	142	162
6. Die-stamps impressions.	73,811	94,296

430. The following table shows the number of employees in the press, their monthly wages and supervision charges :—

Number of employees.

Year.	Number of employees.	Monthly wages.	Supervision charges.
1	2	3	4
1928-29	217	4,530	1,899
1927-28	202	3,995	1,488

431. The type-foundry is now used merely to replace worn out types and accessories. 107 cwt. Type-foundry. and 84½ lbs. of types and type-setting accessories were cast during the year.

432. The railway press at Goyagate for printing tickets and urgent circulars was supervised by the Manager of the State Press during the year. Railway press inspection.

433. A stationery store was opened at the State Press during the year to supply all stationery articles to the offices in the city of Baroda and paper to the district head-quarter offices. The rest of the offices in the State continued to obtain their supplies from contractors. The stores supplied stationery articles valued at Rs. 68,500. Cost of stationery supplied.

434. From the book depot attached to the Press, 3,117 books of the value of Rs. 1,428-2-6 were sold to the public as against 1,970 books worth Rs. 737-7-11 in the previous year. Sale of Government publications.

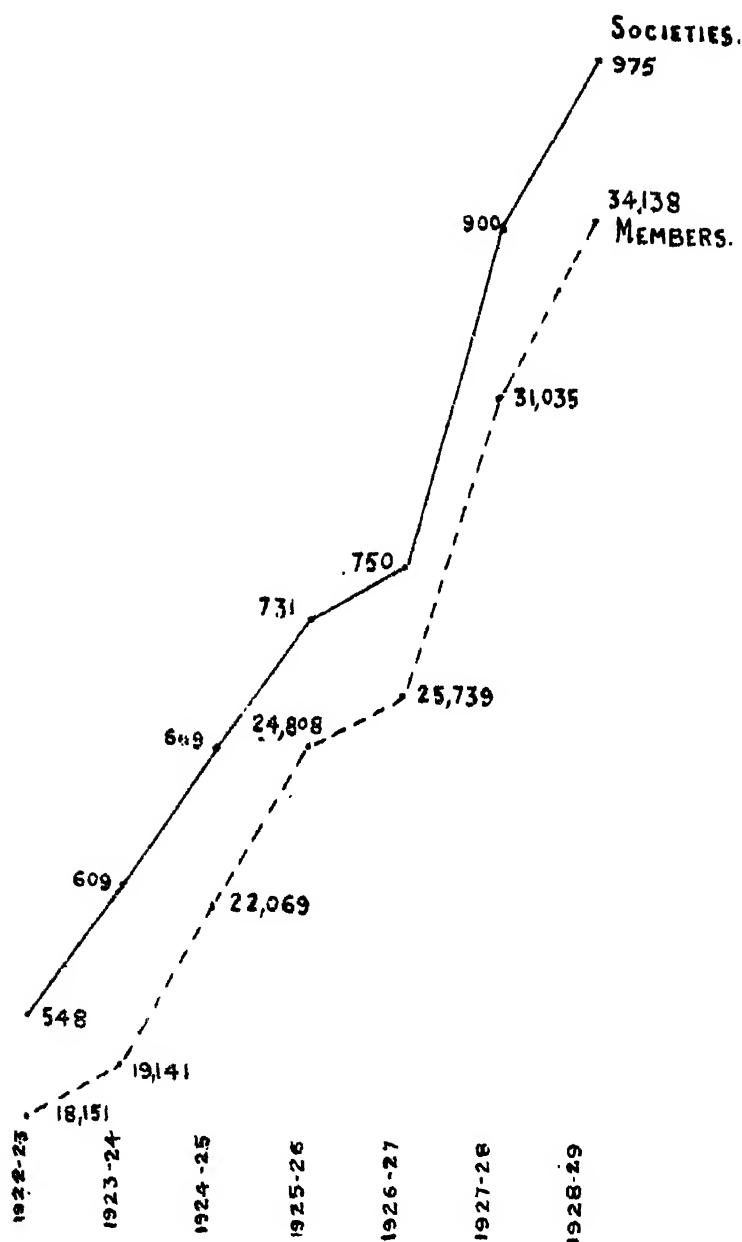
435. The Provident Fund scheme was made applicable to the workmen in the Press from 1-4-29. One hundred and twenty-nine employees have taken advantage of the scheme. Provident fund.

C. Co-operation.

436. The co-operative year has been changed and is now the calendar year and not the official year (ending on the 31st March). This section therefore brings up the history of the movement from 1st April 1928 to 31st December 1928. Change in the year.

437. The following table shows the names of officers who worked as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies:—
Personnel.

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP in the BARODA STATE



1. Each square with a straight line and figures denoting the number of Co-operative Societies represents fifty.

Serial No.	Name.	Period.	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1	Mr. S. D. Parikh, B.A., LL. B.	1-4-28	11-6-28
2	Mr. K. A. Thakkar, B. A.	12-6-28	5-8-28
3	Mr. R. R. Powar, B.A., LL. B.	6-8-28	31-12-28

438. The progress of the co-operative movement continued to be satisfactory. In spite of unfavourable seasonal conditions in parts of the State, the total number of societies at the end of the year was 975, an increase of 75 over the figure of the preceding year. The number of members rose from 31,035 to 34,138. The working capital increased by nearly Rs. 15.80 lakhs—a very satisfactory feature which shows the large part the movement plays in the economic life of the people.

439. The year commenced with 900 societies ; 92 new ones were formed and 17 were cancelled. There were thus 975 societies at the close of the year. The following table classifies these societies :—

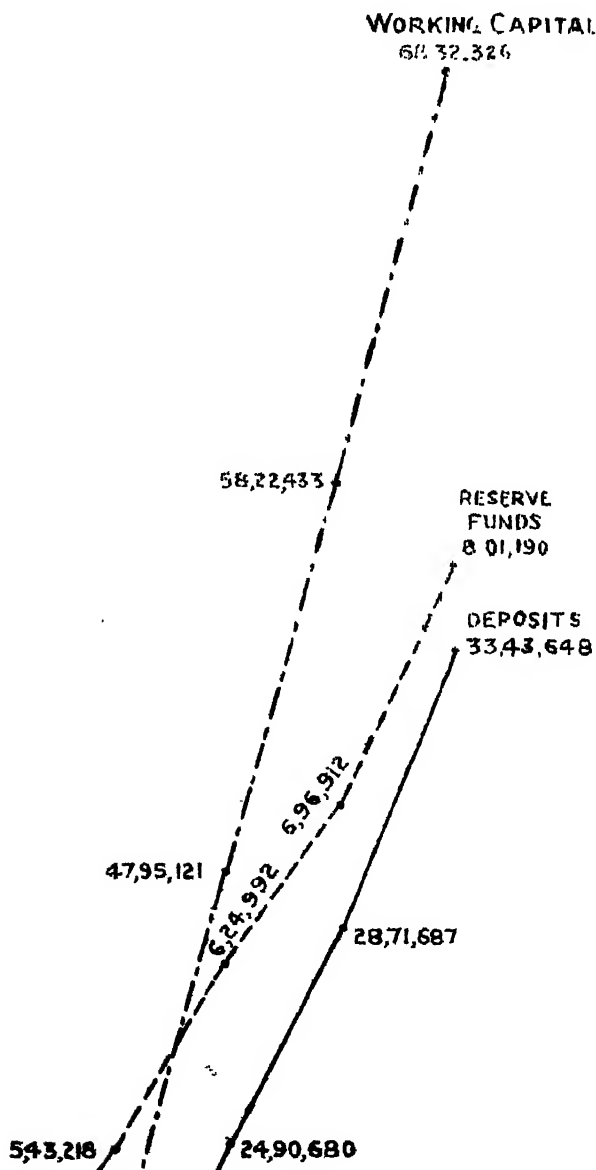
Year.	Description.	Credit.	Non-credit.												Total.
			Cotton sale.	Milch cattle.	Cattle breeding.	Milk production.	Consolidation of scattered holding.	Power pumps.	Water works.	Supply stores.	Fodder grain.	Seed supply.	Miscellaneous.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1927-28.	Banks.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1928 ending December.	"	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1927-28.	Banking Unions.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1928 December.	"	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1927-28.	Agricultural.	715	11	...	...	4	7	1	1	8	17	...	...	764
1928 December.	"	735	17	27	1	5	11	2	...	13	9	1	...	821	
1927-28.	Non-agri- cultural.	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	131
1928 December.	"	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	149
1927-28.	Total.	845	11	...	...	4	7	1	1	11	17	...	3	900
1928 December.	"	883	17	27	1	5	11	2	0	16	9	1	3	975	

Chart A exhibits the progress of the movement from year to year since 1922-23 both as regards the number of societies and membership.

440. The details of membership and finance of all the societies are tabulated below :—

Membership and
finance.

Showing the Financial Progress of the Co-operative Movement in the Baroda State.



Serial No.	Items.	Total.		Percentage.	
		1923.	1927-28.	1923.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Number of societies ...	975	9.0	...	...
2	Number of members ...	34,138	31.35	...	...
3	Loans and deposits from non-members.	21,35,514	18,51,598	31.2	31.8
4	Loans and deposits from other societies.	19,19,998	16,06,983	28.1	27.7
5	Loans from Government.	7,38,208	5,78,527	10.8	9.9
6	Deposits from members...	7,82,452	6,47,794	11.5	11.9
7	Share capital ...	4,54,164	3,93,518	6.7	6.3
8	Reserve and other funds...	8,01,195	6,95,912	11.7	11.9
9	Total working capital ..	68,34,321	58,21,433	...	...
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year.	47,11,140	39,05,749	...	...
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year.	25,76,588	31,67,037	...	...
12	Total loans ...	73,21,948	70,12,786	...	...
13	Repayment of loans by the members.	18,26,431	12,61,746	...	...
14	Loans due at the end of the year.	54,95,517	47,51,140	80.4	81.6

Chart B shows the financial progress of the movement from the year 1922-23. On the assumption that each member of a society represents a family of 5 persons, the percentage of the population touched by the movement came to nearly 8.1.

441. The Central Co-operative Institute, formed under the name of Shree Sayaji Sahkar Sevak Sangh did good work during the year. Its membership rose from 474 to 505 and the general fund from Rs. 4,308 to Rs. 4,960.

442. There were three co-operative banks at Baroda, Mehsana and Petlad and two banking unions at Navsari and Kodinar. The Baroda Central Co-operative Bank, the premier institution of the kind in the State, continued to do useful work. The Mehsana Co-operative Bank is a district bank intended to finance the co-operative societies of the Kadi district; while the one at Petlad is a taluka institution for financing the societies of that taluka only. The banking unions of Navsari and Kodinar are purely co-operative as distinguished from the other three banks of mixed type and are chiefly managed by society directors. The Navsari union finances the co-operative societies of the Navsari district excepting the Vyara and Songadh talukas. The Kodinar union finances societies in Kodinar taluka and has shown much interest in agricultural improvements. The following statement gives an idea of the financial position of these institutions :—

Year.	Deposits.	Loans from Government.	Deposit from Societies.	Share capital.	Reserve and other funds.	Total working capital.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28	10,92,813	1,98,683	1,26,812	1,60,158	75,083	16,53,549
1928	12,80,457	1,96,941	1,98,683	2,07,097	92,711	20,05,247

443. There were besides 4 agricultural pedhis at Bhadran, Vyara, Amreli and Songadh, which financed co-operative societies as well as individual khatedars. The tendency of these pedhis

is to lend money only to co-operative societies as far as possible. The following statement gives an idea of the financial position of these institutions :—

Year.	Deposits	Share capital.	Reserve and other funds.	Total working capital.
1	2	3	4	5
1927-28	4,16,010	1,59,750	48,020	6,23,780
1928	4,46,760	1,60,250	53,961	6,60,971

444. There were 2 supervising unions, one at Vyara and the other at Kadi. The Vyara supervising union did fairly good work among the Kaliparaj population. The Kadi supervising union has not yet commenced work, owing to the unwillingness of societies to contribute their quota for the expenses.

445. To rebuild or repair the houses destroyed or damaged by floods of 1927, 75 societies were organised and financed by Government to the extent of Rs. 5,46,491.

446. The policy of granting long-term loans to members of societies classed as 'good' to enable them to redeem old debts was continued. The total amount advanced for this purpose now stands at Rs. 2.75 lacs.

Serial No.	Name of the co-operative bank or agricultural bank.	Amount sanctioned by Government.	Number of societies to whom sums were advanced.	Number of members whose debts were redeemed.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		
1	Baroda Central Co-operative Bank ...	1,00,000	15	104
2	Mehsana Central Co-operative Bank ...	50,000	7	48
3	Navsari Co-operative Banking Union ...	50,000	...	...
4	Kodinar Co-operative Banking Union ...	25,000	8	16
5	Bhadran Agricultural Bank ...	50,000	6	50
	Total ...	2,75,000	36	218

447. Out of 835 societies classified, 240 fall under classes A and B and 483 under class C. There are 112 societies under classes D and E. The percentage of weak societies is thus 13.4. These societies should not be continued on the register indefinitely: they should be improved or cancelled. There has been a slight reduction in overdues from members from 21.7 per cent of the total loans in the last year to 18.1 per cent. Unpunctuality in repayment, however, continues—a serious evil and much educative work will have to be done by the officers of the department before the real co-operative spirit is developed among members.

448. Five new societies for consolidating scattered holdings were organised between April and December 1928. Their work is shown below. There are now 11 societies of this type in the State.

Name of village.	Number of persons who consolidated their holdings.	Before consolidation.			After consolidation.			Approximate percentage of reduction in the number of blocks.
		Bighas.	Number of blocks.	Average bighas in each block.	Bighas.	Number of blocks.	Average bighas in each block.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Itola (Barcda).	7	387	44	4	380	94	4	...
Machhia Sadad (Mahuva).	6	458	30	15.3	468	27	17.3	10
Valvada (Mahuva).	11	256	83	2.9	256	81	3.2	8
Kalayan (Padra).	15	390	14	2.7	390	107	3.6	27
Sihol (Padra).	Work was started at the end of the year.							

449. There were 17 cotton sale societies at the end of the year. Nine of these did useful work.

Cotton sale societies. The other eight were organised towards the end of the year and have not commenced work. The nine societies that were at work had 496 members and effected sales for over Rs. 6.96 lakhs.

450. Special economic enquiries conducted in villages of the Padra taluka in regard to subsidiary industries led to the formation of societies for encouraging dairying. Twenty-seven "milk cattle" societies were registered in the year, the Government granting them long-term loans to enable members to purchase milk cattle of approved breeds. Rs. 23,700 were sanctioned to 10 such societies. The rest were registered late in the year and did not begin work in the year.

451. During the year under report three co-operative conferences were held at Vijapur, Padra and Kodinar for extending and popularising the movement of co-operation.

452. An economic survey was conducted in six villages of Baroda and Padra talukas for investigating the possibilities of organising land mortgage banks.

Economic survey.

453. Special attention was paid to the preparation of co-operative literature during the year. The department published and distributed many leaflets and booklets on the importance and usefulness of co-operative movement and other allied subjects.

Publication.

D. Forests.

454. The changes in the forest areas were as follows: -

Alteration in area.

Class of forests.	Area on 1st August 1928.	Area added during the year.	Area excluded during the year.	Area on the 31st of July 1929.
1	2	3	4	5
Reserved.	Bighas. 7,18,366	Bighas. 579	Bighas. 609	Bighas. 7,18,336

455. 151 bighas of waste land in Khokhar-Vihir and 65 bighas in Harpada in the Songadh taluka were included in the reserve, while an area of 609 bighas in Boria, Mahudi, Mudat and Sekhpur villages of the Mahuwa taluka was excluded.

Lands included in reserve or disforested.

456. In the Navsari and Palsana talukas there are 34,831 bighas of 'khari' lands over which tidal waters spread through the creeks. Proposals to utilise these lands for cultivation were under consideration of the Government.

Scheme for afforesting khari lands.

457. No areas remain to be demarcated.

Demarcation.

FOREST SURVEY.

458. Revision survey was in progress in the Songadh taluka. The last survey was made in 1902-1903.
 Revision survey in the Songadh taluka.

MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE FORESTS.

459. All the forest ranges were under regular working plans. These were framed within the last 15 years and do not require to be revised. The prescriptions of the working plans were carried out fully. The result was satisfactory and exploitation was in no way hampered.
 Working plans.

460. At the instance of the department the local boards carried out the repairs of forest roads: 5 in Vyara, 4 in Vajpur, 4 in Sadadwel and 2 in Vankal ranges.
 Repairs of the roads.

461. The extension of Kosamba-Zankhwao from Zankhwao to Umerpada was completed in the year. It is hoped that the penetration of this railway into the Nanchal forests will increase the revenue of the forest in this part and also help in transport of grass in a year of famine.
 Extension of Kosamba - Zankhwao completed.

462. An aerial ropeway at Ukai across the Tapti was set up by a contractor. As an encouragement to his enterprise Government granted him certain coupes at a valuation in stead of by competitive tender.
 Aerial ropeway.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

463. The following statement shows the number of forest offences during the year:—
 The number of offences.

Year.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or removal of produce.	Unauthorised grazing	Other offences.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29	32	45	16	1	94
1927-28	25	46	5	6	82

464. There was a small rise in the number of forest offences which was ascribed to greater Mode of disposal of offences. vigilance on the part of the staff. Of the 94 offences reported, 58 were compounded by recovery of compensation under the Forest Act and 36 were referred to the courts.

465. The area burnt was 22,713 bighas against 11,054 bighas in the preceding year. The total Protection from fire. expenditure on fire protection amounted to Rs. 5,689 as against Rs. 4,338 in the last year.

466. The forest areas open and closed to grazing were Protection from cattle. as follows:—

	Bighas.	Percentage.
(1) Closed to all animals for the whole year.	1,18,409	16
(2) Open to all animals for the whole year.	5,88,927	84

The closure was limited to coupes undergoing regeneration and areas under reboisement operation.

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

467. Climber cutting was carried on as usual by the Climber cutting. department and by the contractors of coupes as a condition of their contract. The cost came to Rs. 1,136.

468. Karav (*strobilanthes callosus*) growth is predominant in the Nanchal and Vajpur tracts. Blossoms of strobilanthes destroyed. There was a gregarious flowering of this species during the year—a phenomenon which occurs once in seven years. Opportunity was taken of this for destroying this pest by cutting the growth as soon as the species flowered so that there might be no seeds.

469. There was a general occurrence of frost in Gujarat and Kathiawad. It was severe in Attarsumba where it caused much damage to the seedlings. In the Navsari district big trees were affected and most of the tender branches were killed.

SYLVICULTURE.

470. Though the rainfall was on the whole good the year was one of a cycle of poor seed years. Poor seed year. Some of the valuable species did not seed at all and the other species only poorly.

471. The frost in January damaged young coppice growth and affected even big trees by killing the tender branches. Damage by frost.

472. Thinnings were carried out on a systematic plan in the Vyara-Mahuwa range as before, the area thinned being 1,238 bighas. The Thinnings done as in the past. revenue realised from this operation amounted to Rs. 40,655 against Rs. 19,788 in the preceding year.

473. Cutting out of badly grown teak coppice shoots was carried out in 49 exploited coupes. Weeding of coppice shoots.

ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

474. 20 maunds of Burma teak seeds were imported from the Divisional Forest Officer, Insein division, Burma. This seed is of a better quality than that locally collected. The seeds were dibbled in Vajpur, Attarsumba Quantities of seeds received from outside and how utilised.

and Vankal ranges, 10 pounds of casuarina seeds were procured from the Nellore district and were used at Okha and 200 pounds of sandal wood seeds were received from the Divisional Forest Officer, Bangalore and were sown in Gir, Vajpur, and Attarsumba ranges.

475. In Gir, sowings and plantings were done more systematically and on a much more extensive scale than before. 85 maunds of seeds of babul, rohin (*soymida febrifuga*) and teak were brought from the Navsari prant forests for the purpose.

476. 5,000 pieces of rhizomes from Navsari district were put in pits in the Attarsumba range. In Attarsumba. 6,841 seedlings of teak, 7,291 of shivan (*gmelina arborea*) and 51 of sandalwood were reared in the nurseries.

477. Grafting on ber trees continued to receive attention. 5,000 grafts were ready at the end of the year. Grafting on ber trees.

478. 104 maunds of seeds of babul, tamarind, asintra, nim and gorad were sent to the Okhamandal range. Of these, 70 maunds were dibbled in different places and 10 sowings and plantings in Okhamandal. maunds were used in preparing seed-beds in nurseries and 24 maunds kept in stock for future use. About 30,000 were reared in nurseries. These were put out under *Euphorbia* bushes after making horse-shoe openings in them.

479. Cultivation of cheir also received attention. The leaves serve as fodder for cattle in years of famine and the wood as fuel. 90 maunds of seeds were sown in different creeks. Cheir cultivation.

480. In Sankheda 15,600 plants of teak were reared and put out while 39,600 seedlings of teak and 33,200 of other species were grown from seed dibbled in situ. About 100 cuttings of gugul were received from the Divisional Forest Officer, Godhra and were put in pits. Plantation work in Sankheda.

481. At Salher nursery in Sadadwel range 3,500 seedlings of silver oak, sandalwood and In Salher round. sadad were grown and transplanted in the forests.

LAC CULTURE.

482. The total quantity of lac garnered during the year was 640 maunds (a maund being 40 lbs.) Lac yield and revenue. and the total revenue was Rs. 9,897 against 682 maunds and a revenue of Rs. 13,607 in the previous year. The total cost of lac propagation and collection came to Rs. 5,701 as against Rs. 4,740 in the last year.

SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

483. *Clear fellings* :—These were confined to unreserved areas known as kheti blocks which are Clearance of trees in kheti blocks. to be disforested and given out for cultivation in Vajpur, Nesu and Nanchal regions. The total realisation from the cuttings during the year was Rs. 14,238.

484. *Improvement fellings* :—These were carried out only in the Nanchal portion of the Vankal range. The receipts from fellings were Rs. 18,216. Improvement fellings done only in the Nanchal forests,

485. The total revenue from cuttings was Rs. 2,89,187. Revenue derived from cuttings.

486. As usual minor produce was mostly farmed out or sold on permits. The realisations from Minor forest produce. minor forest produce were as under :—

Description.	YEAR.	
	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3
Lac	14,858	13,607
Asintra leaves...	6,547	4,251
Timru leaves	1,294	921
Mahuda flowers and fruits	901	683
Bamboos	17,717	11,654
Rosha	183	196
Total ...	41,501	34,312

487. Miscellaneous income from the minor forest produce was as under :—
Miscellaneous income.

Description.	YEAR.	
	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3
1. Sammar	8,690	13,170
2. Songir quarries etc.	2,366	3,343
3. Grazing fees	51,645	41,790
Total ...	62,701	58,303

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

488. The figures of revenue and expenditure of the department are given in the following table :—
Figures of finance.

Year.	Revenue Rs.	Expenditure Rs.	Surplus Rs.
1	2	3	4
1928-29	5,20,686	1,37,754	3,82,932
1927-28	4,38,175	1,25,195	3,12,980

489. There was an increase in the surplus over that of the last year by Rs. 69,952. The expenditure was slightly higher than last year owing to the clearance of important fire-lines at a cost of Rs. 8,400. This was done to make the fire-lines more efficient than before.

ADMINISTRATION.

490. Mr. C. D. Warden acted as Conservator while Mr. V. H. Desai and Syed Ahsan Abbas Zaidi worked as assistant conservators.

491. A Foresters' Training Class was conducted during the rainy season of 1928 for six months; 10 students were admitted.

492. Both the village schools in the backward tracts namely, (1) at Sadra in the Nanchal and (2) in the Nesu worked well. The daily attendance was 35 and 40 respectively.

E. The Electric Department.

493. Mr. Baganna Balaji, M. I. E. E. continued to be in charge of the Electric department which is under the administrative control of the Railway department.

494. The total number of units generated during the year amounted to 19.8 lakhs k. w. h. giving an increase of about 9% on the output of the last year. The sale of energy to consumers amounted to 14.53 lakhs units showing

an increase of 6.5%. Of these 8.8 lakhs units were consumed for lighting and domestic purposes, and 5.73 lakhs units for power purposes. The sales represent an average consumption of 15.3 units per head of the population as against 14.5 units in the last year.

495. The total expenditure during the year on capital works was Rs. 1,13,361 against Rs. 3,20,882 in the last year. The revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,42,797 against Rs. 1,19,688 during the last year.

Capital and revenue expenditure.

496. The number of consumers' installations connected to the supply mains during the year was 152. The total number of consumers connected to the supply system at the end of the year was 1,332 against 1,180 at the beginning of the year. This works out to 5 % of the total number of occupied houses in the city. The connected load of the supply system was 2,743 k. w. ending 31st July 1929 against 2,568 k. w. of the previous year.

Consumers' connections.

497 Street lighting was extended by the municipal council to new areas. 69 new lights were added making a total of 270 lights. 16 miles of road are now lighted as against 12 in the last year.

Extension of lights.

498. The revenue from the sale of energy continues to show a steady increase. The working of the supply undertaking gave a total revenue of Rs. 3,48,082 as against Rs. 3,20,500 in the previous year. The gross surplus amounted to Rs. 2,15,000 which works out to 62% of the total revenue. After allowing for depreciation and other charges, the surplus transferred to the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 84,000. The working expenditure of the supply undertaking amounted to Rs. 1,33,084 against Rs. 1,31,854 in the previous year. The excess of revenue over working expenses represents 10.7% of the total capital outlay. After allowing for depreciation the surplus works out to Rs. 1,84,600 which represents a net profit of 9.2% on the capital investment.

Financial results.

499. During the year 14 new telephones were added to the city telephone exchange. The total Telephone exchange at Baroda. number of calls amounted to 4,31,000 giving an average of 1,180 calls per day. The total length of overhead telephone lines was 241 miles as against 235 miles in the last year.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

A. Public Works Branch.

500. The budget allotment for the P. W. department for the year under report was Rs. 32.34 lakhs. The following table shows the expenditure in the divisions during the year :—

Serial No.	Divisions.	Expenditure.	
		1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. (in lakhs)	
1	Baroda city division ...	6.12	7.14
2	Palace division ...	7.24	5.66
3	Garden division ...	3.65	3.94
4	Baroda division ...	2.12	3.66
5	Kadi division ...	2.25	2.32
6	Navsari division ...	2.83	3.02
7	Amreli division ...	1.62	2.25
8	Water works division ...	2.28	1.52
9	Delhi Mansion division ...	0.72	...
10	Deposit contribution works...	5.19	4.32
11	Reproductive works ...	...	4.63
	Total ...	34.02	38.46

501. The following table compares the expenditure of the department in the year under report and the preceding year under the different heads :—

Serial No.	Heads.	Expenditure.	
		1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. (in lakhs)	
1	Original	12.68	10.85
2	Repairs	8.17	10.46
3	Establishment	4.03	3.88
4	Tools and plant ... ..	.13	.31
5	Refund of revenue ... ..	.42	.12
6	Irrigation A/16 ... ..	.41	.87
7	Reproductive works ... ..	...	4.64
8	Rawangi (transferred expenditure)...	2.99	3.02
9	Deposit (contribution)	5.19	4.32
	Total ...	34.02	38.47

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

502. Important original works completed during the year were the following :—

Works completed.

Serial No.	Division.	Works.
1	2	3
1	City division.	<p>(1) City drainage original, works Parts I, III, V, VII and VIII.</p> <p>(2) Putting up 30" venturi meter and a new sluice valve at Pani gate meter house and the installation of a chloronome at Nimeta.</p> <p>(3) Military lines on the eastern side of the 2nd regimental lines in the Guards Karkhanas and on the new site at Tarsali.</p> <p>(4) Nurses' home in the State General Hospital.</p>
2	Palace division.	<p>(1) Improvements to the Aine hall, L. V. Palace.</p> <p>(2) Improvements to the main entrance, L. V. Palace.</p>
3	Baroda district.	(1) A. V. School at Savli.
4	Navsari district.	<p>(1) The Kholwad water-works.</p> <p>(2) Science laboratory attached to the Madressa High School at Navsari.</p> <p>(3) Dispensary at Vesma.</p> <p>(4) Girls' school at Dhamdachha and vernacular schools at Netranj and Orna.</p>
5	Kadi district.	<p>(1) New buildings for the deaf and dumb school at Mehsana.</p> <p>(2) The clock tower at Mehsana.</p> <p>(3) The Kilachand tower at Patan.</p>
6	Amreli district.	(1) Causeways on Dharagani Kantala road including Khambha Dedan and Borala road.
7	Waterworks division.	(1) Special repairs to Ajwa dam.

GARDEN DIVISION.

503. The gardens round the Laxmi Vilas, Makarpura and Nazarbag palaces and those round the important State offices and Public Park and Menagerie were maintained as usual.

504. As desired by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Makarpura and Nazarbag palaces, with their gardens, were placed under the supervision of the Curator and the assistant garden superintendent of the Garden division respectively.

IRRIGATION.

505. The total outlay in irrigation and water works up to date has been Rs. 44,60,446 excluding the city water works. The expenditure of the maintenance of these works during the year was Rs. 40,986. No estimate for rehabilitating old works was sanctioned this year.

506. During the year 9,570 bighas of land were irrigated and a revenue of Rs. 24,638 was derived.

507. No new irrigation works were undertaken during the year under report. Special repairs to Haripura, Muwal and Wadhwana were carried out. The following irrigation works were either completed or remained in progress, as subsidiary works :—

Works completed.

1. Silt clearance of the Johjwa canal.
2. Special repairs to Sarsi tank.
3. Waste weir of the Karachia tank.

Works in progress.

1. Special repairs to Muwal tank.
2. Dry pitching in Wadhwana tank.

During the year under report His Highness was pleased to lay down a regular procedure in respect of large irrigation projects which contained among other things a direction to consult outside experts in the case of large projects.

508. Mr. E. L. Glass, Chief Engineer, Bihar and Orissa, was consulted on the Vemali-Kotali flood control project and the Wadhvana remodelling project and Mr. P. N. Natesa Ayyar, Superintending Engineer, Bombay presidency, was invited to report on the city water works and drainage. Their reports are under the consideration of Government.

Professional advice of irrigation and sanitary experts.

509. The Government passed orders on portions of the report of the Irrigation Committee during the year under report. With a view to framing a comprehensive policy for the future the Government have directed a special investigation of kansas and kotars in selected talukas and of village tanks.

Report of the Irrigation Committee and Government orders.

510. The Chief Engineer inspected some of the water-logged areas in Kadi taluka and submitted his notes to the Government. He also inspected village tanks in Okhamandal and Kadi talukas and recorded notes for the guidance of the staff for preparing remodelling schemes.

Inspection of water-logged areas.

511. Three more technical papers, from No. XI to XIII, for the guidance of the staff in the preparation of the projects etc. were issued during the year.

Technical paper series.

WATER WORKS.

512. The control over the maintenance of water works and the distribution of water in the Baroda city, within the municipal limits, continued with the municipality. The P. W. department continued to supervise the head works at

Ajwa Nimetta water works.

Ajwa and the filter beds at Nimetta and the main pipe lines outside the municipal limits in the city. The water level at Shreec Sayaji Sarovar stood in the beginning of October at R. L. 210-66, sufficient to last for about 24 months.

513. A chloronome was installed at Nimetta for the purification of the water with liquid chlorine. The old meter at the meter house at Pani Gate has been replaced by a new and up-to-date venturi meter.

Chloronome plant at Nimetta.

514. The Ajwa and Nimetta works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 29,700 by the City division out of the municipal contribution. Samples of water from Nimetta filter beds were as usual analysed by the Chemical Analyser and the State Bacteriologist at regular intervals. A scheme for remodelling the filtration system is under consideration.

Maintenance of Ajwa and Nimetta water works.

515. The opening ceremony of the water works at Navsari was performed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb on the 29th December 1928. The works are under the control of the P. W. department.

Opening ceremony of Navsari water works.

516. The Kholwad water works were opened by the Minister, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Chariar on October 28, 1928 and the works are being maintained by a committee constituted for the purpose.

Opening of the Kholwad water works.

517. The Patan water works were handed over to the Patan municipality at the beginning of the year. The water works at Shinore, Sankheda, Vyara, Songhad and Mehsana were maintained by the P. W. department on behalf of the respective municipalities. The Bhadran, Sojitra and Kathor water works were maintained by the respective vishishta panchayats. Preliminary arrangements for starting the construction of the Visnagar water works were made during the

Maintenance of the district water works.

year under report. A new pumping plant, in duplicate was installed at Shinore water works.

CITY AND DISTRICT TOWN DRAINAGES.

518. The budget allotments for the city drainage works amounted to Rs. 90,550 out of which a sum of Rs. 85,053 was spent during the year. The cost of maintenance contributed by the municipality amounted to Rs. 38,062. The amount realised from 71 bighas of land irrigated with sewage water, at the main pumping station came to Rs. 2,567. Irrigation by undiluted sewage-water is not satisfactory as the land is becoming sewage-sick and the question of diluting the effluent is being examined.

519. The drainage schemes of Navsari and Mehsana towns are under scrutiny and that of Patan is pending inspection of the site by the Chief Engineer. A survey of the Bhadran town drainage scheme was made during the year and a scheme is under preparation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

520. Some of the archaeological buildings such as Khan Sarovar gate, Khan Sarovar, Shaikh Farid's tomb in the Kadi district and Godhadaitya ruins near Vasai in Amreli district were inspected by the Chief Engineer and instructions were issued to the State Architect and divisional engineers for their restoration and repairs.

521. The work of constructing a mansion for His Highness the Maharaja Saheb at Delhi was started in the beginning of October 1928. The work was completed upto plinth level by the end of the year under report. A special executive division was organised with Mr. C. S. Patel at its head for this work. The building is supervised by Sir E. Lutyens.

522. A scheme was prepared for the Central Library building costing rupees two lakhs. This has been sanctioned and work is being started.

Central Library building.

523. Mr. Stevens, Architect, Bombay, was invited to come down to Baroda to give his professional advice on the Kirti Mandir, new proposed Council hall and improvement to the frontage of the Kothi offices etc. The design and the estimates for the Kirti Mandir are under preparation.

Kirti Mandir etc.

524. The expenditure on proper P. W. departmental establishment amounted to Rs. 4,03,154 in the year under report as against Rs. 3,88,206 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of Rs. 13.44 over the total cost of works.

Expenditure on establishment of P. W. D. proper.

525. The Pratappura tank was nearly completed before the end of the year and the total expenditure incurred on the work during the year under report was Rs. 2.12 lakhs as against Rs. 1.37 lakhs in the previous year. The work of widening the old feeder channel, from Asoj head works to Ajwa, was finally completed at a cost of Rs. 35,890.

Progress of Pratappura works.

On the 13th July 1929 and subsequent days, as well as on 21st and 28th July, there was heavy rain on the Pratappura catchment and about 400 m. ft. of water were let into Ajwa from Pratappura, the new tank thus showing the utility in the first year of its existence. The rainfall on the Ajwa basin was so poor this year that if the Pratappura tank had not supplied 400 m. ft., the Ajwa would have remained unfilled. As it is, the water level is still 6" below the full tank level.

526. The construction of the road from Baroda to Asoj as far as Halol was sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb during the year under report with a view to connecting it ultimately with the imperial Delhi road. The work

Baroda Asoj Amaliara road.

of building bridges and culverts on the Asoj Amaliara road was started and substantial progress made.

527. Boring operations in the State were under the control of the Mechanical Engineer.
 Boring works. The boring work at the Dharmaj water works was completed in the year and boring in the well at the Government guest house at Baroda was in progress.

528. The Chief Engineer toured for 111 days during the year under report and attended committees, meetings and conferences on 36 days.
 Inspection of the Chief Engineer.

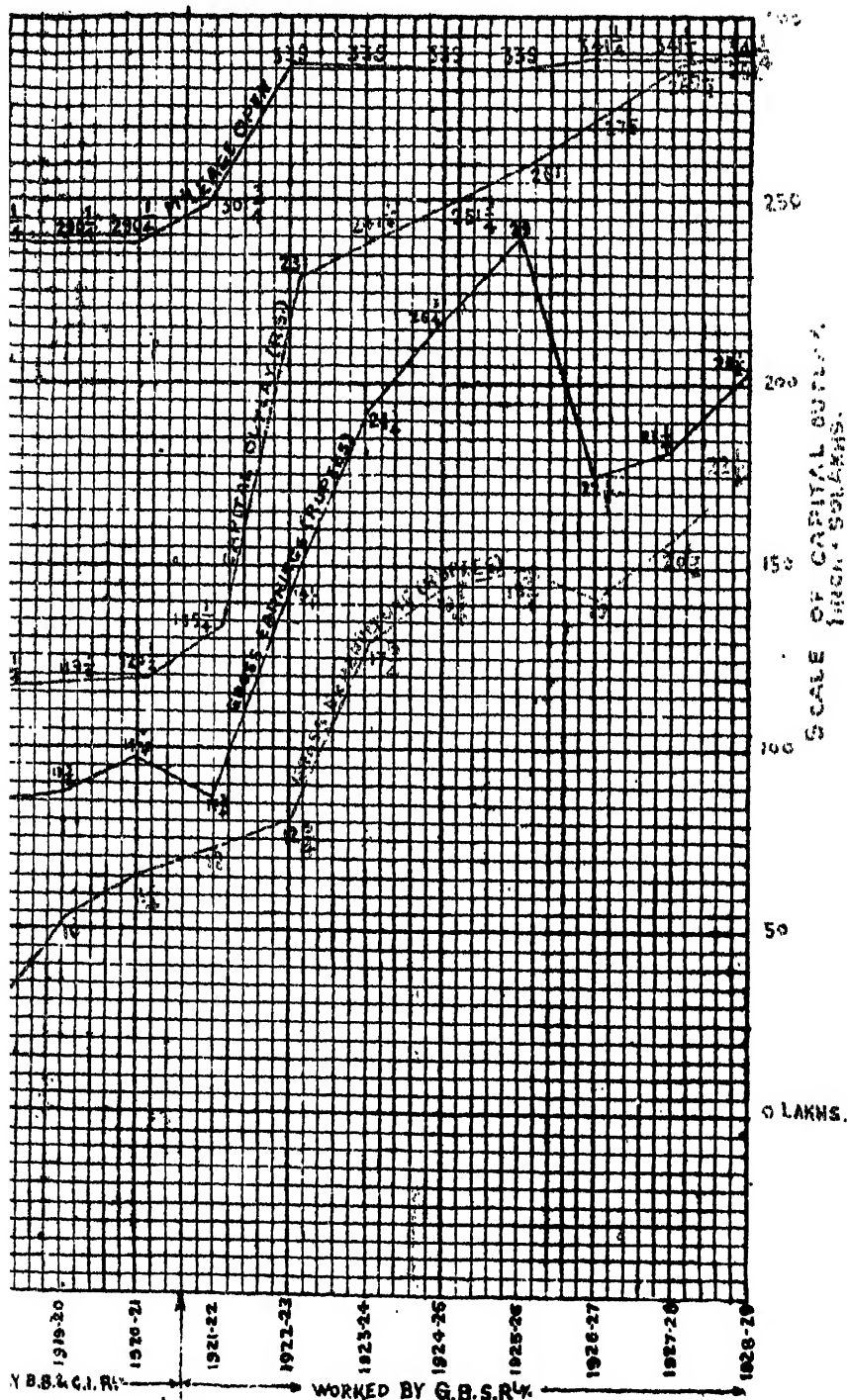
B. Railway.

529. The post of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief was held by Mr. T. E. de Morsier until 9-2-29 when Rai Sahab Ram Kishan took charge.
 Personnel.

530. The total mileage of railways (excluding sidings and including Bodeli Chhota-Udaipur railway) owned by the State was 705·74 of which 21·42 was broad gauge, and 330·44 miles metre gauge and 353·88 narrow gauge including Zankhivav Umerpada (12·71 miles) extension. Of these 353·88 miles are worked by the State, 277·43 by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 37·21 by the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway and 37·22 by the Gondal State Railway.
 Total mileage.

531. The following statement shows the capital cost, working expenditure, percentage on revenue and capital expenditure etc. on the railways owned by the State and managed either by the State Railway department or foreign agencies.
 Financial results.

SHOWING FOR EACH YEAR THE TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY,
EARNINGS, WORKING EXPENSES & LENGTH IN MILES OPEN.



Name of railway.	Year ended 31st March.	Capital invested.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net earnings.	Working P. C. on capital.	Length.	Cost per mile.	Working expenses per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									11
G. B. S. Rlys. including Bodeli Chhota Udaipur Railway ...	1928	2,88,50,824	23,24,317	20,57,395	2,66,922	88.52	0.93	341.17	84,564
	1929	2,92,10,094	25,39,590	22,45,940	2,93,650	88.44	1.01	341.17	85,617
Anand Petlad Rly. ...	1928	13,94,683	5,17,073	3,20,228	1,96,845	61.93	4.11	21.42	65,111
	1929	13,96,415	5,31,412	3,06,299	2,25,113	57.64	16.12	21.42	65,192
Mehsana Railways ...	1928	1,05,82,814	19,94,336	12,35,110	7,59,226	61.93	7.17	230.25	45,962
	1929	1,06,36,858	22,26,778	12,83,485	9,43,293	57.64	8.87	230.25	46,197
Khijadia Dhari Rly....	1928	20,00,084	1,43,207	92,709	50,498	64.74	2.52	37.22	53,737
	1929	20,02,054	1,42,165	95,035	46,130	67.55	2.30	37.22	53,790
Okha Railway ...	1928	34,74,904	1,58,348	1,25,461	32,887	79.23	0.94	37.21	93,387
	1929	38,57,816	2,36,095	2,29,720	6,375	97.30	0.17	37.21	1,03,677

532. The percentage of working expenditure on gross earnings of different branches of the Railway works out as under :—

Expenditure of different departments compared.

Name of the branch.				1928-29.	1927-28.
1				2	3
A.	Engineering	...	...	26.06	23.89
B.	Loco	...	...	25.50	25.11
C.	Carriage	...	...	11.41	13.30
E.	Traffic	...	...	16.07	16.43
F.	General (including management, audit, stores, medical, electric depts.).			7.72	8.15
G.	Miscellaneous such as law charges, I. R. C. A. expenses, health charges and others.			1.68	1.61
Total				88.44	88.52

533. The G. B. S. Railway lines were inspected by the Senior Government Inspector during the months of February and June 1929.

S. G. I's inspection.

TRAFFIC BRANCH.

534. The total train miles worked and the comparative cost per train mile during the year under report compared with those of the previous year were as under :—

Train miles.

Year.	Train miles.	Earnings per train mile.	Cost per train mile.
1	2	3	4
1928-29	5,84,255	4.35	3.84
1927-28	5,85,540	3.79	3.24

535. The total number of passengers carried and the amount realised from this traffic during the year under report are as shown below :—

Year.	Number of passengers carried.	Amount realised from passenger traffic.	Number of passenger vehicles on line.	Amount earned per passenger vehicle.	Number of passengers carried per vehicle in the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29	43,14,201	14,15,287	144	9,829	29,959
1927-28	40,51,659	13,18,428	136	9,694	29,792

536. The following table shows the amount of goods carried during the year.

Year.	Total weight of goods carried in tons.	Total earnings from goods.	Total number of goods vehicles.	Total weight carried per vehicle in tons.	Total amount earned from each vehicle.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29	6,05,043	10,54,422	773	78,272	1,364
1927-28	5,74,878	9,52,678	727	79,075	1,310

537. The total number of trains per day run during the year under report was 38 as against 40 during the last year and the booked speed continued to be from 18 to 20 miles per hour with a maximum of 25 miles per hour for making up lost time.

538. Five new stations were added during the year on account of new extensions making the total number of stations on the G. B. S. Railways 106 against 101 in the previous year.

Total number of stations and train timings.

The timings of trains were revised from time to time in order to maintain connections at junctions.

539. The cotton traffic this year was poor as compared with that of the previous year, frost having destroyed or seriously damaged the crops. The following comparative statement gives figures of traffic booked during the year.

Year ending March.	F. P. Bales.	H. P. Bales.	Cotton wagons.
1	2	3	4
1929	71,247	15,721	400
1928	77,453	28,801	290

540. The number of wagons transhipped at different junctions during the year as compared with the previous year is as shown below.

Junctions.	B. G. Wagons transhipped into N. G.		N. G. Wagons transhipped into B. G.	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
1	2	3	4	5
Billimora	69	190	6,293	6,351
Miyagam	3,060	2,220	3,938	5,140
Goyagate	5,960	4,885	7,267	7,119
Samlaya	1,353	1,495	1,041	653
Petlad	2,352	3,481	1,454	1,642
Kosamba	81	227	2,691	2,289
Timba	7	13	9	43

541. There were in all 158 accidents during the year
 Accidents. against 181 last year including 44 cases
 of animals knocked down, 5 cases of
 persons run over, 56 cases of derailment, 36 cases of train-
 parting, 8 engine failures, 7 wash-aways and 2 of averted
 collisions.

542. The total expenditure of the traffic department
 Working expenditure. for the year was Rs. 4,08,093 against
 Rs. 3,81,935 during the last year.

543. The Chaitri Purnima fair was held during the year
 Fairs and special trains. in the month of April when 5,210 pas-
 sengers were booked at Chandod and
 6,895 at Unai. The special trains required to carry this fair
 traffic were 3 on Billimora-Kalamba section and 2 on Chandod
 section both ways.

544. The amount paid during the year on account of
 Compensation claims. compensation claims was Rs. 4,171
 against Rs. 3,386 last year.

545. During the year under report Rai Saheb Manilal
 Personnel. D. held charge of the traffic depart-
 ment.

ENGINEERING.

546. The following statement shows the construction
 Construction and and survey works carried out during
 survey works. the year under report.

(a) *Construction.*

Name.	Gauge.	Length miles.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure during the year.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Vijapur Ambli- yasan Railway	M.G.	25.76	14,61,017	1,30,972	10,70,972
2. Zankhvav Umer- pada Rail- way.	N.G.	12.71	9,79,439	2,18,213	9,01,213
3. Jheria Waghai extension.	N.G.	2.20	3,79,690	1,68,562	2,72,935
4. Billimora Bunder siding	N.G.	1.50	1,60,469	71,113	1,28,269

The Vijapur Ambliyasan railway was inspected by the Senior Government Inspector and was opened for all kinds of traffic. The Zankhvav-Umerpada extension was opened in July 1929 but had to be closed owing to a portion of the line being washed away during the exceptionally heavy rains in July 1929. The Jheria Waghai extension was also inspected by the Senior Government Inspector but the opening of the line was deferred till after the rains. The Billimora Bunder siding was opened for goods traffic from 10-4-29.

(b) *Survey.*

No new survey was undertaken during the year. The important open line capital works carried during the year were as follows :—

(a) *Relaying* :—The work of relaying 30 lbs. rails with 41½ lbs. rails on Masar Road-Chandod and Miyagam Bodeli section was in progress : the total expenditure incurred on this work amounted to Rs. 6,59,193.

(b) *Ballasting* :—The work of providing stone ballast on Miyagam-Bodeli, Vemar-Miyagam

and Padra-Chandod sections was in progress :
the total expenditure incurred on this work till
the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,261.

547. The total expenditure on maintenance of the track
and structures amounted to Rs. 6,61,719
Expenditure on against Rs. 5,55,199 in the previous year.
maintenance.

548. The permanent way was maintained in good order
all throughout and the work of ballasting
The permanent way. and regirdering was well in advance.

LOCOMOTIVE.

549. Mr. T. E. de Morsier held charge of the Mechanical
Engineer-in-Chief and Loco and Carr :
Personnel. Superintendent till February 9, 1929,
when he was relieved by Rai Saheb Ram Kishan who held
charge till the end of the year.

550. The narrow gauge rolling stock consisted of 41
engines, 161 coaching vehicles and 799
Rolling stock. goods wagons including 27 four-wheeled
break vans and one travelling crane.

551. At the end of the year there were 39 engines in
service and 2 under repairs in Goyagate
Engines and rolling workshops. In all 9 engines passed
stock in service and through the shops, 6 were thoroughly
under repairs. overhauled, 2 underwent heavy repairs
and 1 light repairs. The B. G. engine was in good working
order since its last repair in September 1927.

Out of the rolling stock 78 coaching vehicles and 167
goods wagons passed through the shops.

552. The following statement shows the number of
engine failures during the year :—
Engine failures.

Year.	Number of failures.	Ratio of train miles per engine failure.
1	2	3
1928-29	8	71,033
1927-28	11	54,622

553. The total train and engine mileage worked during the year under report are shown below :—

Year.	Narrow gauge.		Broad gauge.	
	Train mileage.	Engine mileage.	Train mileage.	Engine mileage.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29	5,68,269	7,37,387	1,472	17,313
1927-28	6,00,845	7,70,146	936	10,973

554. Coal consumption and its cost during the year was as under.

Year.	Expenditure per train mile.		Expenditure per engine mile.	
	lbs.	anna.	lbs.	anna.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29	45.41	6.27	35.00	4.73
1927-28	40.13	4.70	31.31	3.65

555. Besides the usual repairs to stock, 14 new goods vehicles were constructed during the year making the total number of goods vehicles 771 against 757 last year.

New stock.

556. The expenditure on maintenance of the rolling stock and establishment amounted to Rs. 9,37,406 against Rs. 8,93,309 last year.

Maintenance expenditure.

557. The expenditure in shops during the year amounted to Rs. 5,98,332 and the out-turn to Rs. 6,87,406. The total capital expenditure on the workshops upto the end of the year came to Rs. 31,76,388. The percentage of out-turn in relation to capital was 21.64.

Workshop expenditure.

558. The following table shows the strength of the staff in the workshops at the end of the year.

Workshop staff.

Year.	Foremen.	Chargemen.	Workmen.
1	2	3	4
1928-29	2	11	399
1927-28	2	13	588
	1 Superintendent, Finishing shop.		

STORES.

559. Mr. P. V. Kamdar continued as Stores Superintendent during the year.

Personnel.

560. The total value of stores purchased and issued during the year as compared with last year was as under :—

Stores purchased and issued.

		1928-29.	1927-28.
(a) Stores.		Rs.	Rs.
Balance of the last year...	...	8,51,269	8,02,939
Purchased during the year	...	14,21,613	16,59,172
Issued during the year	...	15,35,345	16,10,842
Balance carried forward...	...	7,37,537	8,51,269
(b) Stationery.			
Balance of the last year...	...	81,910	57,204
Purchased during the year	...	34,718	81,013
Issued during the year	...	49,075	56,307
Balance carried forward...	...	67,553	81,910

Under Council Order No. 86/54 of 23-4-28 this department was relieved of the work of supplying stationery and forms, books etc. to the different departments.

561. The verification of stock was done during the year
Stock verification. and the report was under scrutiny.

562. The expenditure of the department amounted to
Expenditure of the Rs. 29,406 for the year under report
department. against Rs. 21,387 last year.

AUDIT.

563. Mr. M. V. Naidu continued to be the Chief Auditor.
Personnel.

564. The function of audit continued to be the same as
Functions of audit. laid down in the Railway Audit and
Accounts Code, the special feature being
that the Chief Auditor is under the technical control of the

State Accountant General, and acts as a financial assistant to the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the railway.

565. The total cost of the establishment for the year was Rs. 73,644. The cost of the Loco Accounts section staff which was hitherto charged to Loco department has now been debited to audit establishment under Government orders.

566. Besides the usual work of the office, all the station accounts were inspected every quarter by the travelling inspector of accounts. Eight stations were inspected by the Chief Auditor and 3 by the assistant auditor. The accounts of Khijadia Dhari railway and Okhamandal railway were also test-audited and the work of test-auditing the revenue earnings of Mehsana and Petlad railways which is carried out by the staff specially posted at Ajmer was inspected by the Chief Auditor.

567. The number of subscribers to the provident fund of the G. B. S. Railways was 596 against 604 in the previous year. The amount at the credit of the fund account at the end of the year was Rs. 4,22,322 against Rs. 3,55,562.

MISCELLANEOUS.

568. Rs. 1,254 were received in the fine fund, disbursement during the year being rupees nil. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 15,304-6-11.

569. There were 149 members on the register of the Railway Institute, the average monthly subscription realised being Rs. 131. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 1,576 and expenses Rs. 1,677. The cash balance on 1st January 1929 stood at Rs. 3,197.

570. There were 390 members on the roll at the end of the year who held an aggregate of 2,641 shares. The working capital of the society amounted to Rs. 22,461 and the working expenses Rs. 380-4-0, the net profit being Rs. 1,067-4-3.

Account of the Rail-
way co-operative cre-
dit society.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

GENERAL.

571. The general system and the organisation of public educational institutions in the State is fairly elaborate. The department is controlled by the Commissioner of Education (Vidyadhikari) assisted by an inspecting staff and heads of institutions. The organisation includes on the one hand primary, secondary and higher education and education in fine arts on the other. It also makes provision for the education of women and for that of the backward classes and of adults. Progress in all these branches has not been uniform owing to the varying agency and importance of their claims and the limited resources of the State ; but the efforts of the department have been all along directed towards a comprehensive and harmonious scheme.

IMPORTANT FEATURES.

572. The following were some of the important features of the working of the department in the year :—

Salient features.

- (i) A conference of the State educational officers and the Sar Suba and the Subas of the districts was held in the month of May 1929 under the presidentship of the Minister to discuss the question of "wastage" in primary education and devise remedies therefor. In the course of the year, a series of orders were passed to give effect to the recommendations of the conference which covered the whole field of elementary education.

- (ii) The organisation of training schools was examined by a special committee appointed for the purpose. The Government passed orders in the year on their recommendations.
- (iii) The courses in the Kala-bhavan were modernised and a more efficient system of practical instruction instituted. Special scholarships were also sanctioned to attract artisan students.
- (iv) The Baroda Boy Scout Organisation was made permanent. Six scouts were deputed to attend the World Scout Jamboree at Birkenhead.
- (v) Increased facilities were given for the admission of boys and girls of the forest tribes to the Songadh boarding house.
- (vi) To meet the demand for higher education among girls who have passed out of the Chimanabai High School, a private institution called the Mahila Pathashala has been started, affiliated to the Karve University for Women. The Government sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 to this institution.
- (vii) Arrangements were made for the teachers in primary and secondary schools to learn Hindi. Nearly 5,000 teachers satisfied the Hindi test.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

573. The total number of educational institutions at the end of the year was 2,848 as against 2,964 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the amalgamation of some of the smaller schools with the more important schools within a mile's distance from them. The total number of pupils attending these institutions was 2,20,561 as against 2,22,513 of the previous year, showing a decrease of about 2,000 pupils, due to the exemption of areas from the fines under the Compulsory Education Act in view of the abnormal seasonal conditions in the year. The percentage of males under instruction to the total male popula-

tion was 13.4 against 13.5 and the percentage of females was 7.09 against 7.1 in the previous year. This compares favourably with the figure of ten years ago which was 11.8 and 6.3. The percentage of girls is rising very slowly : it was 6.3 in 1918-19 and after ten years only 7.09. The percentage of trained teachers employed in 1928-29 in secondary and primary schools in the State to the total number employed was 61.3 in 1928-29, and it is satisfactory to note that though there has been a large increase of late years in the total number of teachers, the percentage of trained teachers has shown an advance

574. The following tabular statement shows the total number of English and vernacular institutions and the number of pupils attending them :—

Kinds of institutions.	
------------------------	--

No.	Name of the institution.	No. of institutions.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ENGLISH EDUCATION.				
1	The College	1	685	11	696
2	High Schools for boys (Government and aided).	22	8,046	8	8,054
3	High School for girls ...	1	...	489	489
4	A. V. Schools	48	5,245	5	5,250
5	Higher standard classes (aided and unaided) ...	6	66	...	66
6	Special institutions ...	2	75	...	75
	Total ...	80	14,117	513	14,630
	VERNACULAR EDUCATION.				
7	Training College for men.	1	195	...	195
8	Training College for women	1	...	153	153
9	Vernacular schools for boys	2,301	1,25,578	39,494	1,65,072
10	Vernacular schools for girls	334	77	31,483	31,560
11	Kala Bhavan	1	456	...	456
12	Other institutions ...	130	7,310	1,185	8,495
	Total ...	2,768	1,33,616	72,315	2,05,931
	Grand Total ...	2,848	1,47,886	72,675	2,20,561

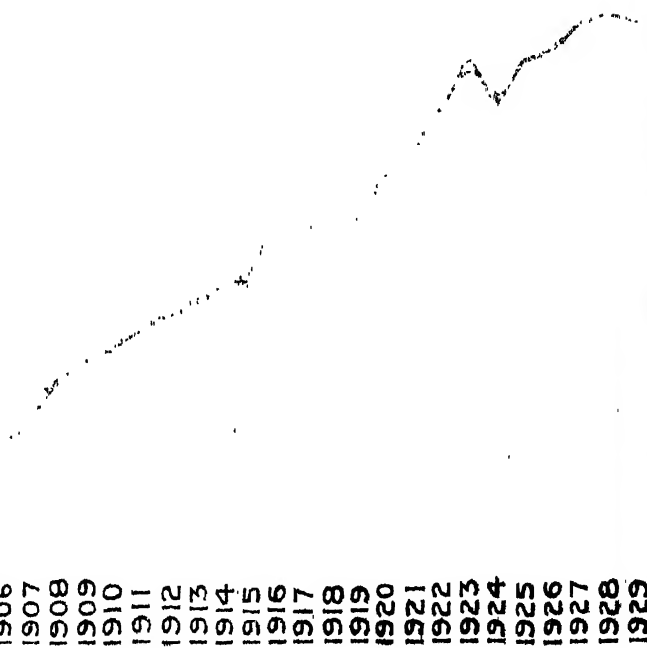
BARODA STATE. EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

*DIAGRAM Showing FLUCTUATIONS in EDUCATIONAL
EXPENDITURE IN LACS OF RUPEES.*

LACS

32
30
28
26
24
22
20
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0

YEAR
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929



To the total number of institutions shown above as giving instruction in English must be added seven "mixed schools" where the lowest classes of the English course are combined with the highest classes of the vernacular course. These schools are at Bhadarpur, Attarsumba, Gangadhara, Mahuwa Varvala, Beyt and Sonawadi. They were attended by 782 students as against 565 in the last year. There is an unaided secondary school mainly intended for imparting religious instruction to Parsi girls at Navsari known as the Bai Nawjibai Tata Zorastrian Girls school. There were thus 88 institutions teaching English. There were besides 546 pupils learning English in 16 primary schools including the Navsari girls' school and the three Antyaja schools at Baroda, Unjha and Patan. The total number of pupils thus receiving education in English came to 15,958 (15,445 boys and 513 girls) as against 15,812 (15,055 boys and 757 girls) in the preceding year.

COLLEGIATE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

575. The Baroda College which is the only institution in the State preparing students for the degrees of the University of Bombay was established in the year 1882. It was recognised by the Bombay University for a full course in Arts and Science, in 1890. During the year Mr. S. G. Burrow continued to be Principal of the College.

576. The three Government hostels accommodate about 150 students. A bungalow at Sayaji Ganj accommodating 35 students has been taken over by the College on rent.

577. The students' union provided funds for cricket, tennis, foot-ball, hockey and other games. The union also maintained a reading room and issued a College Magazine. The debating society for all students generally and the sectional societies—historical, philosophical, scientific and literary—continued to work satisfactorily and to exercise a wholesome influence on the students.

578. The Baroda College Training Corps, started in September 1927, continued to work during the year with about 71 privates. Professor N. K. Apte, Honorary Captain, commands the corps and Professors Wadia and Mukerjee, Honorary Lieutenants, assist him. The actual training was provided by six instructors and an officer, Lieutenant Yusuf Khan lent by the Baroda Army. There was an increase in the enlistment in the year and despite difficulties about arms and equipment the movement was distinctly useful to those who joined it.

579. The following table gives the figures of expenditure and receipts of the college :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net cost of education per each pupil.
1	2	3	4
1928-29	1,81,437	77,532	149- 4-7
1927-28	1,70,277	50,642	158-10-0

The decrease in the realisations under fees was due to the decrease in the number of students.

580. The number of Government high schools continued to be the same as in the previous year, i. e. 15 including the Maharani High School for girls, Baroda. Besides these, there were 8 aided high schools, 3 in Baroda and one each at Dharmaj, Navsari, Vaso, Gandevi and Petlad,

581. The number of Anglo-vernacular schools both Government and aided was 35 including 7 mixed schools. There were also four aided V and VI standard classes, two unaided IV and V year classes and twenty unaided A. V. schools.

582. The Government have provided adequate hostel accommodation for the girls of the Maharani high school. Boarding houses are also attached to the high schools at Amreli, Mehsana and Patan. The high schools at Dabhoi, Padra, Sojitra, Bhadran, Kathore, Kadi and the mixed school at Gangadhara have been provided with hostels on the grant-in-aid basis. Besides these, the Daboo hostel at Navsari accommodated a number of students belonging to the Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa.

583. The aggregate annual value of the State scholarships at the Baroda College and the secondary schools of the State was Rs. 25,433. This sum includes (i) two scholarships tenable at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; (ii) scholarships awarded to Baroda State students for studying at the Veterinary College, Bombay; (iii) scholarships awarded by His Highness to the children of Government servants; (iv) a sum of Rs. 1,800 paid annually to the Deccan Maratha Association for awarding scholarships to Maratha girls, and (v) other scholarships sanctioned according to Secondary Education Code. Maratha scholarships of the total value of Rs. 3,694 were awarded to 51 students of the Maratha community reading in and outside the State from the interest accruing on the Maratha Education Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 founded by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. A sum of Rs. 2,400 was paid to the Deccan Maratha Association and Rs. 902-13-6 to the Maratha Education Conference as usual. Besides these, Rs. 5,175 were spent on the payment of the Shrimant Sayaji Rao scholarships to 29 scholars out of the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 set apart for the spread of higher education amongst the Marathas. The management of the award of the mobadla nemnooks to the children of nemnookdars in the army was transferred to the Education department. During the year scholarships worth Rs. 1,432 were given to 19 students, from the Huzrat Paga Shiledari Fund.

584. The expenditure and receipts under the head of English education during the year were as under :—

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
1	2	3
1928-29	6,73,314	2,51,642
1927-28	6,54,590	2,32,058

EDUCATION OF HIS HIGHNESS' GRAND-CHILDREN.

585. Colonel Shivraj Singh continued to work as Guardian to Shrimant Rajpautra Pratapsinh. Messrs. Vaishnav and Bapat were engaged for teaching Gujarati, Marathi and Sanskrit to Shrimant Rajasnusha Shanta Devi. Mr. M. N. Wadia continued to work as tutor to the children of Shrimant Rajasnusha Kamala Devi. Two of them have been admitted to standard IV, while the eldest, Shrimant Udesingh is reading in standard VI, of the local Government High School. Mr. N. A. Kelkar continued to work as tutor to Shrimant Rajasnusha Vimala Raje.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

586. The Kala-Bhavan was established in the year 1890 and was for the first six years of its career under the late Professor T. K. Gajjar, a pioneer of chemical industry in this part of India. The institution remained in charge of Mr. C. H. Vora for nearly 20 years when in 1928 he was transferred to the Public Works department, his place being taken up by Mr. Manibhai Raojibhai Patel, B. A., L. C. E. The Kala-Bhavan continued to give instruction in the same six branches of study as in the previous year. Architecture

and electrical engineering which were regarded as supplementary courses were split up and placed in charge of independent specialists. The number of students in each branch during the year is shown in the following table :—

No.	Name of subject.	Five years' average, 1921-22 to 1925-26.	Number of students. 1928-29.
1	2	3	4
1	Art (fine and industrial)	74.6	48
2	Architecture ... ..	...	30
3	Civil Engineering	75.4	94
4	Mechanical Engineering	125.8	104
5	Electrical Engineering .. ...	...	82
6	Chemical technology (dyeing, bleaching and calico printing)	62.6	28
7	Textile manufacture	76.6	50
8	Commerce	28.6	20
	Total ...	443.6	456

587. The following table shows the classification of students according to localities :—

Classification of students.

No.	Name of the place.	Number of students.	
		1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4
1	Baroda State subjects	211	166
2	Bombay Presidency, including the Indian States... ..	173	139
3	The Punjab	17	22
4	Madras	13	8
5	Berar	10	8
6	Central India	7	8
7	Rajputana	5	3
8	United Provinces	3	3
9	Central Provinces	6	8
10	Bengal	4	6
11	Assam	1	...
12	Travancore	4	3
13	Kashmere	1	1
14	N. W. Frontier Provinces	1	...
15	Mysore ... ..	...	1
	Total ...	456	376

Out of the fresh admissions for this year 52 per cent were Baroda State students. A number of candidates had to be refused admission for want of accommodation.

588. The Kala-Bhavan workshop is organised on a semi-commercial basis. It supplies steam, mechanical power and working materials to the students of the four technical branches of the Kala-Bhavan at a fixed charge per head. In addition to this, the workshop manufactures school and office furniture for the

State and does a certain amount of foundry and mechanical job work. During the year under report, the total value of both classes of work was Rs. 34,465 as against Rs. 27,740 in the previous year. The surplus or profit in this year amounted to Rs. 4,128 as against Rs. 3,972 in the previous year.

589. During the year, the Government passed orders on the report of the Kala-Bhavan Advisory Committee. The most important changes introduced were :—

Reorganisation of the courses.

- (i) To make the courses more practical, it was decided that students should work in selected factories for two terms instead of one as at present—the first at the beginning of the second year and the second at the end of the fourth year. Students are thus enabled to find out at an early stage whether they are suited to actual factory life, so that in the event of their being unsuited for it, they may turn to other careers.
- (ii) The courses of study were re-arranged and modernised.
- (iii) A committee was appointed to propose the additions in the equipment needed to make the courses more efficient. Orders accepting its proposals were passed after the end of the year.
- (iv) To attract artisan pupils to the institution, Government sanctioned Rs. 1,200 a year for stipends in addition to the free-studentships already granted to them.

590. Steps were taken to link up the institute with the industries of the State so that the teachers may come into touch with existing methods and assist in improving them. The weaving section worked in close conjunction with the demonstration parties, while the pupils engaged on power-loom weaving are apprenticed

Connecting the Kalabhavan with the actual industries of the State.

to factories in Baroda and elsewhere for their practical courses in the second and fourth year. To revive the dyeing and printing industries of the State Government sanctioned four scholarships of Rs. 20 each to artisans desiring to learn improved processes. At the same time a demonstrator on Rs. 60-120 was sanctioned for showing these processes to printers and dyers in the districts. This demonstration work was conducted under the guidance of Professor C. M. Shroff of the Kalabhavan. The local workers are learning to appreciate the value of the improvements suggested in the institute and the demonstrations at Padra and other centres have aroused much interest among them. Another useful activity is the attempt made to resuscitate lacquer work industry. A trained man from Sankheda has been appointed to impart training to pupils at the institute. The same policy of linking up the institute with the actual practical work is followed in regard to the mechanical and electrical engineering pupils.

591. There are four industrial schools at Amreli, Patan, District industrial schools, Petlad and Navsari. The Navsari industrial school known as the J. N. Tata Hunnarshala received an annual grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 3,400. All the schools continued to work as primary industrial schools and imparted training in handicrafts.

592. At the end of the year, the Amreli school had 225 pupils compared with 215 last year. The industrial schools and their working. Out of these, 80 came from artisan classes. The Pattan and Petlad industrial schools had during the year 306 and 421 pupils on the rolls as against 421 and 306 respectively in the preceding year. Of these, 34 and 122 respectively belonged to the artisan communities. The industrial school at Navsari called the J. N. Tata Hunnarshala was established in 1908. It teaches mechanical engineering, cabinet making etc. It had 63 students on its roll as against 60 in the previous year. This is a well conducted and efficient school preparing for the Boiler Act examination.

593. The Baroda Juvenile Reformatory opened in the year 1913 under the Children's Court Reformatory. Act continued to be under the control of the Principal, Kalabhavan. It had 7 inmates against 11 last year. In addition to the usual elementary course of studies the boys were taught carpentry and wood-work. Practical instruction in agriculture and gardening was also given. English was also taught to those who completed their primary course. The expenditure for the year came to Rs. 3,456 against Rs. 3,680 in the previous year.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

594. Compulsory education was first introduced by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb as an experimental measure in the Amreli district and was extended throughout the State for boys and girls in 1906. It is now effective over two-thirds of the State. During the year, the working of the system was subjected to a searching examination. The aim of primary education is to produce literacy; and literacy is not acquired by a pupil unless he reaches class IV in the elementary course (in Baroda, there are five classes in a primary school—infant and classes I to IV). In October 1928, the Government issued an order to the Commissioner of Education in which they stated *inter alia* :— “ One of the most serious defects in the elementary education of the State is the wastage in educational effort that occurs owing to the fact that large numbers of pupils enrolled in village schools stagnate in the lowest classes and leave the schools after spending four or five years in them without reaching the highest compulsory standard. It goes without saying that the money spent in imparting education to such pupils is wasted.” It may be mentioned, in passing, that the premature withdrawal of pupils from the lowest classes, which is noticed elsewhere, is not a pronounced evil in Baroda owing to the operation of the Compulsory Education Act. The Commissioner was requested to study the facts relating to the wastage due to this “ stagnation ” or “ retardation ” in all the schools of the State and elaborate

statements were prescribed for collecting and tabulating the relevant data.

595. The results of the enquiry were available in February 1929. They showed that Extent of retardation. "retardation" in the case of boys ranged from 43 to 27 per cent and in the case of girls from 47 to 14 per cent. The following tables give the detailed figures :—

Boys.

Class.	Number of fresh entrants.	Number of 'retarded' children.	Total.	Percentage of retardation.
1	2	3	4	5
Infant.	21,697	16,571	38,268	43·3
Std. I.	16,529	8,067	24,596	32·8
„ II.	13,568	5,069	18,637	27·1
„ III.	10,500	4,587	15,087	30·4
„ IV.	7,741	4,586	12,327	37·2
Total ...	70,035	38,880	1,08,915	35·6

GIRLS.

Class.	Number of fresh entrants.	Number of "retarded" children.	Total.	Percentage of retardation.
1	2	3	4	5
Infant.	17,801	15,849	33,650	47·0
Std. I.	10,055	4,569	14,624	31·2
„ II.	4,767	1,909	6,676	28·5
„ III.	3,260	910	4,170	21·8
„ IV.	1,515	257	1,772	14·3
Total ...	37,398	23,494	60,892	38·5

596. It may be added that an appreciable percentage of boys and girls spend three to four years in the lowest classes and that the wastage is more pronounced in the lower than in the higher classes. As regards the number of pupils reaching class IV it was found that only 28 per cent of the children reached that stage the rest leaving school after spending the full compulsory period in the lower classes. A conference was convened by the Minister on the 6th May 1929 for studying these questions and the Government passed orders in June and July 1929 on its recommendations. These orders may be grouped under the heads :—(i) the amalgamation of schools and the elimination of single-teacher schools, (ii) the stiffening up of the provisions relating to compulsion and the improvement of the machinery for enforcing it, (iii) improvement in the methods of recruiting and training teachers and (iv) strengthening of the inspecting staffs.

597. The special enquiry into stagnation showed that the smaller schools with one or two teachers were as a rule less efficient than the larger ones. Under the policy of expansion which was followed for years after compulsion was made general, schools with single teachers were established in many villages and there were many more in which two teachers were appointed to teach five classes. In October 1928, the Government emphasised the need for a comprehensive examination into the possibility of amalgamating existing schools wherever local conditions permitted it—"the aim in view is efficiency—as a large school under trained teachers is likely to be more efficient than a number of small ones inadequately staffed." The Government also remarked about single-teacher schools—"Such schools are as a rule inefficient: there is no supervision over the teacher: and even if he is zealous and efficient he cannot devote attention to all the classes that there are in the school: and lastly when he happens to be absent, the school has to be closed temporarily. From every point of view therefore it is very desirable that the single-teacher schools should be amalgamated with other

schools in the vicinity unless the objections to this course are overwhelming." To examine this question comprehensively, the vahivatdar and the mahal vidyadhikari were instructed to prepare proposals for amalgamation of schools in each taluka. These were placed before district committees consisting of the Suba, the district inspector and the vice president of the prant panchayat (an elected non-official gentleman) with representatives of the communities concerned where the proposals affected communal (Urdu, Marathi, or Antyaj) schools. Orders on the reports of the district committees were passed by the Government in July 1929. As the result of the redistribution effected under this order, 315 single-teacher schools which were left over after amalgamation were provided with additional teachers. At present there is not a single one teacher school in the State. Side by side with this, the policy has been laid down that V and VI standards should be added to primary schools with four standards wherever a sufficient number of pupils can be induced to continue their studies beyond the fourth standard. At present there are higher standards in 637 schools.

598. A second group of orders passed by the Government aim at making compulsion really effective. To ensure that lists of children of school-going age are complete, it has been ordered that the primary responsibility for preparing them should rest with patels and talatis and that when any such list shows a potential enrolment of boys of less than 15 per cent of the male population and of girls of less than 12 per cent of the female population, a special census should be conducted by the vahivatdar and deputy inspector. The penalties for non-attendance and irregular attendance have been made more deterrent. The working of compulsion has been entrusted to village panchayats and Government have impressed on the newly appointed panchayat naib subas that one of their most important duties is to train not only these panchayats but also the villagers in the proper administration of the system. Lastly, the Government have empowered district inspectors

Compulsion - how to make it more effective and efficient.

to direct the detention of a boy or girl in a school for one year beyond the age limits now fixed if he or she fails to reach the third standard during his or her school-going age.

599. Questions relating to the recruitment and training of teachers are among the most important in the field of primary education, as

Improvement in the
method of recruiting
and training teachers.

the real solution to the problem of wastage in educational effort lies in the efficiency of the instruction given. On the report of a special committee appointed to examine these questions, Government have issued orders of which only a summary can be attempted here. (i) Firstly, the need for recruiting as teachers passed men belonging to villages and with a rural outlook was emphasised. In the past, a large proportion of the teachers have been drawn from the larger urban centres. This was only to be expected. With the opening of higher primary schools in rural areas, VI standard pupils from these are becoming available in larger numbers. The district educational committees have been instructed to review the vacancies expected in each year and select for training pupils belonging to the villages in which vacancies are expected. To increase the output of trained women teachers, the number of stipends at the female training college have been added to and special stipends have been sanctioned to wives of teachers in primary schools who apply to be trained. (ii) Secondly, the courses of training in the training colleges have been improved and as the period of training one year was considered too short, it has been provisionally extended to 18 months. To familiarise the pupils with the problems of rural life, courses of lectures—25 in number—of a general nature on all aspects of village life, agricultural improvement, co-operation, sanitation etc. are given to the pupils by the officers of the departments under a general scheme approved by a committee presided over by the Pragati Adhikari. (iii) Thirdly, fortnightly refresher courses have been instituted for village teachers—men and women—during vacations. The idea is that every teacher should undergo these courses once in three years. It has also been arranged that simple papers in Gujarati dealing with problems of prim-

any education should be circulated to teachers periodically. (iv) Fourthly, it has been ordered that the work of teachers should be carefully reviewed when their turn for promotion comes and that teachers who have done specially good work should be given bonuses. To increase the existing proportion of trained teachers a special additional training class with provision for 50 stipends has been opened for the training of teachers in service. It is expected that in another six years about 75 p. c. of the teachers will be trained men.

600. The conference emphasised the need for strengthening the inspection staffs. The Government have accepted the recommendation and laid down that no deputy inspector should have more than 60 schools in his charge. On this basis, they have sanctioned seven additional deputy inspectors. Rules for their recruitment have been laid down and their duties defined. To enable them to keep in touch with developments in primary education elsewhere, district libraries have been formed; arrangements are being made for starting a small journal dealing with problems of elementary education; and periodical conferences are held.

601. The Government have also accepted the recommendation of the conference that local committees of prant panchayats and municipalities should be formed for the effective control of primary education and for enlisting public support in the cause. The prant panchayat committees will consist of the Suba, the personal naib suba, the educational inspector and the vice-president and another elected member of the panchayat. The Baroda municipality will also constitute a similar committee, consisting of the president, the Suba, the educational inspector, the Commissioner and an elected member. Other sudharais have been also asked to form similar committees. The prant panchayat will have under it mahal committees (with vahivatdar, one of the local members of the prant panchayat and the educational inspector) and separate committees for vishishta panchayats. The functions of these committees will be to review the

working of the compulsory education in their areas—the proportion of complete lists of children of school going age, the grant of exemptions, the punishments inflicted for evasion of the Act and rules, and collection of fines and the working of compulsion generally; the education of village panchayats in their duties; the consolidation of schools, the efficiency of the teaching, the success of the measures adopted for removing stagnation etc. The educational officers concerned will act as secretaries to the committees and place before them all the information required. The prant committees will utilise mahal and vishishta panchayat committees for local work in their respective areas.

602. In order that the inspecting staff may have a proper appreciation of the working and results of the compulsory system, district inspectors were asked to study the subject intensively in selected villages. These were published in the year as the first set of a series of “educational studies.” During the year, the scheme for these studies was revised. Each deputy inspector has been asked to study one village in his charge with special reference to the following points:—

- (i) Seasonal fluctuations in attendance should be investigated both in regard to the numbers on the roll and the percentage of the absentees comparing figures month by month for a series of years.
- (ii) Irregularity in attendance and absenteeism and the reasons therefor should be investigated for each pupil separately by the officer himself.
- (iii) Similarly each case of “retardation” should be studied individually with the causes thereof and the results tabulated.

Such of the studies as are considered useful will be published in the series of “educational studies” referred to above.

603. The library movement to be described below is an essential complement of the system of compulsory education. A network of district, taluka, village and travelling libraries,—carefully organised - assists in preventing the relapse into illiteracy of pupils who have left primary schools. The Government have pledged themselves to the policy of developing this movement steadily till every village has its own library.

604. At the end of the year there were 2,646 Government, 42 aided and 59 unaided primary schools and one orphanage, making a total of 2,748 institutions, as against 2,859 in the preceding year. Besides these, there were 2 training colleges including one for women, 1 Patan Ayurvedic pathashala, 5 music schools, 4 Antyaja boarding houses and 2 boarding houses at Dwarka and Amroli of the Tilakwada mahal, 3 industrial schools, 2 deaf and dumb schools, 1 Rajkeeya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, making in all 2,768 institutions. The following table shows the number of institutions and the number of pupils attending them :—

Year.	Boys' Schools.		Girls' Schools.		Other institutions.		Total.	
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1928-29	2,301	1,25,578	334	71,054	133	9,299	2,768	2,05,931
1927-28	2,379	1,27,411	360	71,825	140	8,921	2,879	2,08,157

605. The number of kindergarten classes in the State during the year was 12 as against 9 of the previous year. In some of these, arrangements were made to provide meals for children during

school hours. These classes were attended by 1,140 children as against 954 of the last year. Besides these, there were a few kindergarten classes at the taluka towns.

606. There were during the year under report 42 aided primary schools under private management. The total amount of grants received by these schools came to Rs. 4,593 as against Rs. 4,827.

607. The total number of Government girls' schools was 334 against 360 last year and the number of girls reading in them 31,560 as against 32,216 of the previous year. In addition to these there were 39,494 girls reading in mixed girls' schools bringing the total number of girls receiving primary education to 71,054, thus showing a decrease of 771 as compared with the last year. The decrease was due to the exemptions granted in the Kadi district owing to seasonal conditions.

608. The zenana class in Baroda had 76 pupils on the rolls as against 70 in the preceding year. There were besides two privately managed zenana classes at Kathore and Petlad with 53 and 57 pupils respectively. The former was aided and the latter unaided.

609. There were 217 Government Antyaja schools for the education of the depressed classes, the population of which in the Raj according to the last census amounted to 1,76,821. Of these 4 were exclusively for girls with 182 girls on the rolls. The total number of Antyaja children in these schools was 9,533 as against 9,630 of the last year. Government continued to supply books and other school requisites free to all these children while a number of them boarded and lodged at Government expense in the Antyaja boarding houses. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 120 a month were awarded to Antyaja children in primary schools and 13 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 70 a month were awarded in the

secondary schools. In the male training college at Baroda, 11 Antyaja scholars were reading for the different courses along with high caste Hindu scholars. The Antyaja boarding houses at Baroda, Patan, Navsari and Amreli had 46, 30, 30, and 28 boarders respectively. Lodging, boarding etc. were as usual, provided free by Government.

610. For the encouragement of religious instruction amongst the students of depressed classes, Sheth Jugal Kishore Birla fund. Sheth Jugal Kishore Birla of Calcutta generously gave Rs. 15,000 from the interest of which prizes are given to students successfully passing the Gita course. A committee of three members with the Vidyadhikari as president has been constituted for administering the Birla fund.

611. There were five boarding houses for Dhanka boys at Songadh, Vyara, Mahuwa, Anaval and Vankal. These had 115, 96, 30, 50 and 50 boys respectively on the roll. The Education of forests tribes. The boarding school for Dhanka girls at Songadh worked well. It had 52 girls on the roll. The boys' schools at Vyara and Songadh have model farms attached to them where the boarders are taught practical agriculture. The influence of these schools on the lives of these backward people is beneficial. The total expenditure on the six Dhanka boarding schools amounted to Rs. 21,712 as against Rs. 26,927 in the preceding year. During the year, Government increased the number of admissions at the Songadh Dhanka boarding houses for boys and girls by 15 and 12 respectively. Weaving was introduced in the Songadh Dhanka boarding house and the girls' boarding house.

612. Adequate provision exists in the State for the education of Mohamedans. There were 95 Education of Mohamedans. Government Urdu schools during the year. Of these 80 were boys' schools and 15 were girls' schools and they were attended by 5,964 boys and 1,414 girls. In addition to these, there were 9,543 Mohamedan children receiving education in the Gujerati or

Marathi schools thus giving a grand total of 16,921 and a percentage of 10.4 to their total population as against 10.2 of the last year.

613. A boarding house for Wagher boys of Okhamandal was first started in the year 1920 on Education of waghers. lines similar to the Dhanka boarding houses in Navsari prant. These Wagher boys attended primary and secondary schools besides receiving instruction in technical education. The number of boarders at the end of the year was 25.

614. Among the special institutions maintained by the department were the orphanage at Special schools. Amreli which had 33 inmates against 35 in the previous year, the two schools for the deaf-mutes at Baroda and Mehsana, the jail school attached to the Central Jail at Baroda for the benefit of the convicts and the seven schools attached to the regiments of the Baroda Army. In addition to these, there were during the year 5 Government, 2 aided and 8 unaided Sanskrit schools and 5 music schools in important centres in the State.

615. The amount of fines recovered under the Compulsory Education Act imposed on defaulters Compulsory fines. amounted to Rs. 84,374-5-0 during the year. 65% of the fines are utilised for construction of school buildings and the rest i. e. 35% are given to the local boards for assisting poor and deserving students in primary schools by scholarships.

616. The total expenditure on all primary schools amounted to Rs. 19,92,348 as against Expenditure. Rs. 19,64,138 in the last year which gives an average of Rs. 752 a school as against Rs. 712 in the preceding year.

617. The idea of starting an institution for training teachers was first conceived in 1872. A Training college. normal class for training teachers was opened without any practising or observation school in that

year and continued, with some intervals during which it was closed, till 1898. The present training college for men was started in 1905 for training teachers already in the State service. On the introduction of compulsory education in 1906-07, however, the necessity of training a large number of teachers became apparent. It was therefore arranged to take up 250 students every year for training. In 1908 the period of study was extended, the curriculum was revised and the staff increased. As the demand for trained teachers continued, an additional training college was opened in 1913 which after some time for the convenience of the students was shifted to Patan. Two more first year training classes were opened at Amreli and Navsari in 1918-19. With the exception of the central institution, however, all the other training classes were closed in the year 1922-23. At the end of the year under report, there were 195 students in the institution as against 189 last year. Of these, 115 attend the first year, 43 the second year and 37 the third year class. The special feature of the training college was the admission of a few matriculates to the third year class with the object of manning A. V. schools with trained teachers.

618. A committee was appointed for considering and reporting on the training colleges for teachers, vacation in primary schools, refresher courses for teachers, and better co-ordination of the village library movement with compulsory primary education. The orders passed on their report have already been described.

Committee on training schools.

619. The training college has two practising schools attached to it at which practical instruction in the art of teaching is given to the scholars under training.

Practising schools.

620. The total expenditure on the training college for primary school teachers amounted to Rs. 55,906 as against Rs. 50,243 of the previous year.

Expenditure.

621. Mrs. Snehalata Pagar, A. M., B. S. (Columbia), continued to be Principal of the Training College for Women. The training college at Mehsana was closed during the year. The number of women teachers under training in the college at the end of the year was 153 as against 121 of the last year, showing an increase of 32.

622. A handsome building commanding a fine view of the Sursagar continued to be used as the Hostel attached to the women's college. College hostel for the scholars in the training college for women. The hostel was in charge of Mrs. Khory, the Lady Superintendent. During the year, it had 69 boarders as against 43 of the last year.

623. The total expenditure on the training institute for women amounted to Rs. 21,908 as against Rs. 20,246 of the previous year.

624. The central school of Indian music continued to attract pupils from all the schools in the city including the college. During the year it had 258 students learning music, vocal and instrumental, as against 153 in the preceding year. The music schools at Dabhoi, Navsari, Mehsana and Amreli continued to do satisfactory work. They had 549 students on the rolls. Music was also taught in the training colleges for men and women, the Maharani High School for girls, the schools for defectives at Baroda and Mehsana and in some of the principal girls' schools and kindergarten classes in Baroda and in the districts.

625. Gymnasium teachers are attached to most of the important secondary and primary schools. Physical culture work in the city has been placed partly under the guidance of the scout organisation and partly under that of the gymnasium inspector, assisted by trained gymnasium teachers. The scholars in the training college for women were taught by a lady

teacher. The scholars in the Baroda high school and the training college for men continued to receive systematic training in gymnastics and games under two graduate teachers specially trained. The department spent Rs. 5,500 in giving grants to akhadas in the State. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was given to the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda, in aid of the tenth athletic tournaments organised by it.

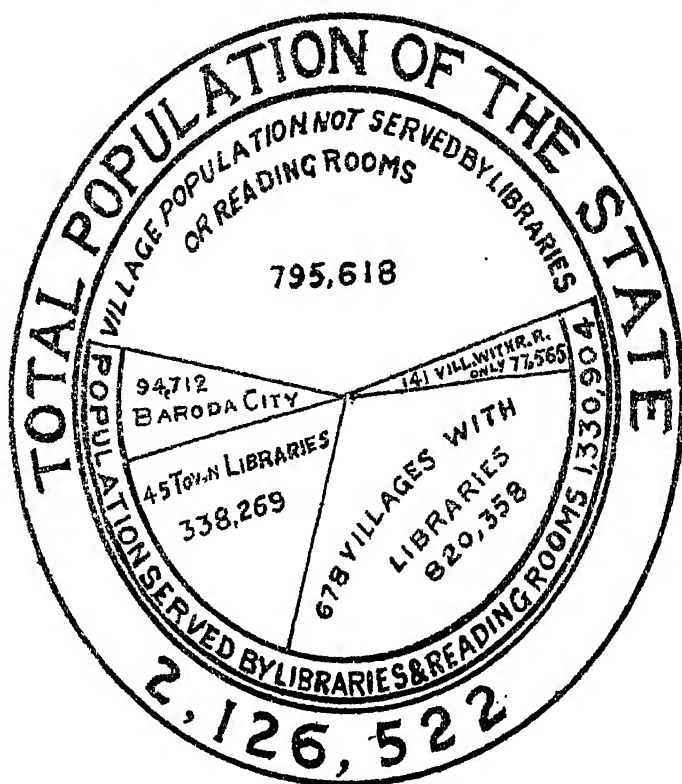
626. The scout movement in the State has been in existence for over ten years. During the year
 Scout centres. Government placed the organisation on a permanent basis. There were 84 troops during the year as against 83 of the last year. The total scout census was 3,280 as against 2,576 last year. This includes 850 boys who underwent training last year at the Baroda middle school.

627. The total expenditure on the scout organisation was
 Expenditure. Rs. 7,971 as against Rs. 12,000 of the preceding year.

628. The translation branch continued its work on the same lines as in previous years. Out of
 Encouragement to literature. the interest of Rs. 2,00,000 endowed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the enrichment of vernacular literature, the work of preparation and publication of volumes in two series viz., "Shri Sayaji Sahitya Mala" and "Shri Sayaji Baljnyana Mala" was pursued. During the year 35 new volumes comprising about 7,000 pages were published in both the series as against 29 comprising about 6,000 pages last year, bringing the total number of books published so far to 258. Almost all the books in the Baljnyana Mala and many of the books in the Sahitya Mala series have been sanctioned as prize and library books by the department of Education, Bombay Presidency. Over and above this, 182 new publications were encouraged by the department and Rs. 6,218-15-6 were paid to their authors out of the grant for encouragement to new writers. Of the books so encouraged, 90 were Gujerati, 55 Marathi, 25 Hindi and 12 English.

BARODA LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.
DIAGRAM *Showing* **POPULATION of the STATE**
SERVED BY LIBRARIES & READING ROOMS.

31ST JULY 1929.



Total Population served 63.05 Per cent.

" " not served 36.95 " "

Town Population served 100.00 " "

Village Population served 53.02 " "

" " not served 46.98 " "

591 Villages with Schools but no Lib. & R. Room.

375,000

LIBRARIES.

629. The library department continued in charge of Mr. Newton M. Dutt, F. L. A., assisted by Mr. Motibhai N. Amin, B. A. as assistant curator in charge of the district libraries.

630. The Central Library had 87,948 volumes in stock at the beginning of the year and 91,124 at the close. 4,818 new volumes were purchased and 302 books were received as gifts. 1,944 volumes were discarded. During the year, the library had to be temporarily closed while the buildings were under repair and also for stock-taking. The following table shows the comparative figures for circulation of books :—

Year.	No. of working days.	Total number of books circulated.				Total.
		English.	Gujerati.	Marathi.	Hindi and other books.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29.	139	20,027	35,838	22,947	1,946	80,758
1927-28.	250	27,555	35,247	31,173	3,060	97,035

For the same reasons, the number of registered borrowers dropped from 4,323 to 3,923 persons.

631. At the close of the year, there were 45 town libraries, all of which are now located in the buildings of their own. The total number of village libraries during the year was 678 as against 661 of last year. There were besides 174 reading rooms as against 172 last year.

The following table shows the circulation of books in these libraries.

Year.	No. of libraries.	Stock.	Circulation.	Registered borrowers.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29.	45	2,16,705	2,03,264	21,119

632. In the travelling section 8,831 volumes were circulated in the city, and 54 and 167 Travelling libraries. boxes were sent out in the city and to the mofussil respectively. The section has 377 travelling library boxes and the stock at the end of the year amounted to 18,098 volumes as against 17,426 last year. The net-work of village and travelling libraries in the State forms a most useful supplement to the scheme of compulsory education. They help to promote adult education and are of much assistance in keeping up literacy among the rural population.

633. The wide spread system of libraries has given rise to important co-operative and library activities. The Pustakalaya Sahayak Library Co-operative Society and Baroda Sahakari Mandal, Baroda, organises the Library Association. joint purchase and supply of periodicals, books and furniture required for the 748 library institutions in the State. The Mandal has prepared a digest of all orders of the library department and printed them in book form. The digest serves as a valuable reference book for the rural libraries. The Mandal also publishes a Gujarati magazine called the *Pustakalava*, which is solely devoted to library propaganda. In April 1925, a permanent body called the Baroda State Library Association was established. The Association holds annual meetings at which papers on library economy, and cognate subjects are read by specialists and representatives of the libraries in the State. The library department takes a keen interest in the proceedings of these conferences and co-operates with the managing committee in organising an attractive library

exhibition, displaying books, bindings, posters, pictures, diagrams and other library appliances.

634. 39 shows were given in the city and 78 in the mofussil. These included the demonstrations given at the Ahmedabad Agricultural Exhibition, the Conference organised by the Bhil Seva Mandal at Dahod, Baby Weeks in Padra, and Kalol and in the demonstration train in the Kadi district during November and December 1928. The demonstrations were much appreciated.

635. The assistant curator was deputed to attend the sixth All India Library Conference which was held at Calcutta in Xmas week.

636. The library department was represented at the Ahmedabad exhibition. In one of the stalls was built the model of the children's room which forms an interesting feature of the Central Library. A second stall which was devoted to the progress of the rural library system of Baroda also aroused much interest.

637. The expenditure of the library department was Rs. 1,12,412 as against Rs. 1,02,846 of the last year.

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

638. The Oriental Institute continued to be in charge of Dr. B. Bhattacharya. Mr. G. K. Shrigondekar, the superintendent, Mss. section, was deputed to attend the International Oriental Congress, held at Oxford in August 1928.

639. Fifty-two manuscripts and 380 printed books were added to the Oriental Institute. At the end of the year, the Institute had 13,265 manuscripts and 7,266 printed books.

640. Good progress was made during the year in printing and publishing the Gaekwar's Oriental Series. At the end of the year, there were 48 works on the list of printed books against 43 last year and 17 books in the press as against 15; while 15 books were in preparation. The Series maintained their usual high standard and the publications were favourably received by eminent scholars in India and Europe.

641. Dr. B. Bhattacharya and Pandit Ramaswami were deputed by Government to attend the Oriental Conference. fifth session of the All-India Oriental Conference at Lahore. The former contributed two papers entitled (i) "The Buddhist Deities in Hindu Garb" and (ii) "The only Image of Cunda" while the latter contributed a paper on "The probable Identification of Haravarsha". The President of the Conference Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Hari Prasad Shastri, C. I. E. in his presidential address referred to the work of the Institute in flattering terms.

642. The total expenditure amounted to Rs 28,991 including the establishment and printing charges. Gaekwar's Oriental Series publications sold during the year brought an income of Rs. 3,351 as against Rs. 2,961 in the last year.

MUSEUM.

643. The museum and the picture gallery continued to be under the management of Mr. S. Ganguli. A set of old Rajput Rag Mala paintings, old paintings of the Mughal and Rajput schools and rare specimens of the antique Persian, Mughal and Indian styles were acquired during the year.

644. The number of visitors to the museum and the picture gallery was 1,54,446 as against 62,175 in the previous year. The institutions were visited by distinguished personages—Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Kapurthala, Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, His Highness the Nawab of Sachin etc.

645. The total expenditure of the two institutions for the year under report was Rs. 33,043 as against Rs. 57,992 of the last year.

646. The Rajakeeya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya had 25 classes with 119 students as against 24 classes with 121 students in the previous year. Of the 102 students who appeared at the examinations of the Mahavidyalaya 83 came out successful.

647. The Patan Ayurvedic Pathashala was started on the 28th June 1922. It has a course of four years and imparts instruction—theoretical and practical—in the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The students are also taught anatomy, physiology and other subjects by qualified medical practitioners. During the year under report, there were 42 students on the roll. The number of successful students was 22. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,554.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

648. The medical inspection of school children was conducted under the auspices of the Medical inspection of school children. Chinnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League. The Sanitary Commissioner as honorary secretary of the League is in charge of the work and he is assisted in it by the sub-assistant surgeons who are employed by the League. The procedure followed is briefly this : the two sub-assistant surgeons examine all children in the schools at least once in a year; when defects are noticed cards are prepared and sent to parents or guardians with instructions to get the children treated at the State General Hospital or by the family doctors and the parents or guardians return the cards after the treatment is over.

649. The work in the Baroda city alone was systematically organised. Out of 11,768 children in the city schools, with an average daily attendance of 8,682, 6,098 children were examined during the year. 279 visits were paid by the medical inspectors to the schools for this purpose.

Of the total number inspected 2,752 were thoroughly examined and 3,346 were merely weighed and had their heights taken.

650. In the marginal table is given a synopsis of the

Kind of defects.			Number of children.
Malnutrition ...	...	...	54
Nose and throat defects ...	...	...	278
Pediculosis ...	...	...	75
Defective eyesight ...	...	...	104
Backward mental condition ..	...	...	715
Enlarged spleen ...	...	...	58
Deformities ...	...	...	29
Epilepsy ...	...	...	2
Defective dentition ...	...	...	400
Skin diseases ...	...	...	140
Suspected T. B. ...	...	...	0
Palpitation ...	...	...	7

chief defects noticed in 2,752 pupils who were thoroughly examined. The figures include cases of multiple defects. 1,877 boys and 771 girls out of the total number inspected had normal vision, 465 children had excellent nutrition and only 1,161 had sound teeth.

The figures regarding weight and height show how the children in the city compare unfavourably with the children of corresponding ages in Liverpool. The following table gives the comparative figures and it will be noticed that in the later ages the disparity between the two cities is most striking.

Age.	Liverpool.				Baroda.			
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.	Height in inches.	Weight in lbs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	51·18	57·63	51·08	59·94	49	47	47	45
12	56·2	73·6	57·18	78·81	55	56	55	71
15	62·4	102·9	61·8	102·56	61	89	70	81

During the year 391 cards were issued to the parents of the children suffering from various ailments ; out of these 207 cards were received back with the signature of doctors who treated them.

651. Immediately after the conclusion of the medical examination, the inspectors are required to talk to students and teachers on the subject of school hygiene. Ten such lectures were given this year.

652. Sir Malcolm Watson, the Malaria Expert of the Ross Institute, London examined 500 children in the city and found that his results agreed in most cases with those noted at the regular medical inspection.

Visit by the Malaria Expert of the Ross Institute.

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CHAPTER IX

HEALTH

A. Medical Relief.

653. The post of the Chief Medical Officer and that of the Principal Medical Officer, State General Hospital, was held by the following officers during the year under report :—

Serial No.	Name.	Period.	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1	Dr. Pranalal M. Nanavaty, L. M. & S., D. T. M. & H.	1- 8-1928	14-12-1928
2	Dr. Raghunath B. Chandrachud, M. B., F. R. C. S. etc.	15-12-1928	31- 7-1929

654. The established policy of the Government is to see that adequate medical aid is placed within easy reach of all classes of people. To this end a net-work of hospitals and dispensaries of all denominations has been established throughout the State. At the end of the year the State had one medical institution for 23,398 persons against one for 23,114 persons in the preceding year, the total number of institutions being 91.

655. The following table shows the number of patients treated during the year.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29	3,15,708	1,58,222	2,82,599	7,56,529
1927-28	3,16 178	1,55,609	2,66,423	7,38,210

656. The following table shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated with the average daily attendance during the year.

Year.	In-door.	Out-door	Daily average of in-door	Daily average of out-door.	In-patients discharged cured
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29	8,442	7,48,087	447.688	8953.50	5,650
1927-28	8,351	7,29,8.9	409.982	8168.10	5,783

Year.	Relieved.	Relieved without improvement.	Died.	Remained.	Percentage of death amongst in-patients.
1	7	8	9	10	11
1928-29	1,458	501	346	487	4.0
1927-28	1,357	495	348	438	5.2

657. The following table classifies the patients according to their castes :—

Patients treated according to castes.

Religion.	Population returned in 1921.	Number of patients.	
		1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4
Hindus	17,42,160	6,21,907	6,03,235
Mohamedans	1,62,320	1,12,158	1,09,296
Parsis	7,530	7,423	7,483
Other religions	2,14,492	5,041	18,195
Total	21,26,522	7,46,529	6,18,293

658. 45,249 surgical operations were performed during the year as against 41,776 in the preceding year. The following table classifies them according to their nature :—

Serial No.	Names of operations.	1928-29	1927-28.	Deaths.	
				1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tumours and cysts ...	127	118	2	1
2	Amputations	60	73	4	9
3	Operations on eye and appendages	822	1051	...	...
4	Removal of cataract ...	215	187	1	...
5	Vesical calculi removed ...	4	6	...	...
6	Suprapubic cystotomy ...	8	24	2	4
7	Lithotomy	5	12	4	2
8	Abdominal section for diseases other than those peculiar to women ...	36	32	8	5
9	Abdominal operations for diseases peculiar to women	1	10	...	1
10	Radical cure of hernia ...	56	43	1	3
11	Strangulated hernia ...	12	2	2	2
12	Liver abscess	6	6	1	...
13	Caesarian section	6	3	1	...
14	Obstetrical operations ...	89	141	3	3
15	Medico electric operations...	...	1	...	...

659. The most common diseases for which patients sought medical relief and treatment at the hospitals and dispensaries in the State during the year are tabulated in the statement below :—

S.N.	Name of the disease.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4
1	Malarial fever	1,35,351	1,75,287
2	Diseases of skin	51,374	49,517
3	„ eye	64,696	71,876
4	„ ear	39,059	34,639
5	„ nose... ..	2,679	2,911
6	Diseases of throat and respiratory organs.	36,111	37,230
7	Local injuries	22,355	25,542
8	Diseases of the nervous system... ..	14,505	15,576
9	Diseases of the intestinal worms	7,783	9,276
10	Dyspepsia	19,881	24,155
11	Rheumatic affections	12,998	13,805
12	Diarrhœa	12,059	13,597
13	Dysentery	7,988	9,673
14	Venereal diseases	4,992	5,976
15	Tubercular diseases	1,808	2,239

THE STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

660. The maximum number of beds available for occupation in the State General Hospital was 279 including the paying patients' beds which were 9 in number. The following table shows their distribution in the wards.

Serial No.	Name of the ward.	Number of beds.
1	2	3
1	Male surgical ward	52
2	Female surgical ward... ..	28
3	Male medical ward	49
4	Female medical ward... ..	34
5	Maternity ward	22
6	Military ward	51
7	Ophthalmic ward	16
8	Paying ward	9
9	Isolation ward... ..	18
Total.		279

661. The total number of patients treated in the State General Hospital during the year was as under :—

Number of indoor and outdoor patients.

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.
1	2	3
1928-29	3,590	47,730
1927-28	3,420	44,783

662. The following table shows the total number of operations performed in the State General Hospital during the year :—

Year.	Operations.		Selected major operations.
	Major.	Minor.	
1	2	3	4
1928-29	684	10,892	480
1927-28	629	10,804	338

663. The number of patients, both in-door and out-door treated at the X-ray department during the year is shown below :—

Year.	Out-door.	In-door.	Total.
1	2	3	4
1928-29	1,427	1,382	2,809
1927-28	675	1,012	1,687

664. The following table shows the treatment given at the X-ray department :—

Number of patients
X-rayed.

No.	Nature of treatment and kind of examination done.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4
1	Skiagram	502	342
2	Opaque meal examination ...	30	10
3	Screen examination	65	12
4	Electro therapy	328	235
5	X-ray therapy	10	21
6	Photo therapy	1,372	744
7	Thermo therapy	157	163
8	Radium therapy	233	64
9	Electric massage	46	16
10	Mechano therapy	66	9
11	Surgical diathermy ... ..	...	2
12	Transillumination	14	10
13	Inhalations	22	26
14	Judicial cases... ..	4	3
	Total ...	2,809	1,686
	Total proceeds ...	Rs. 2,785	Rs. 1,672

665. 5,933 specimens of pathological interest and of other kinds were examined at the bacteriological laboratory against 6,398 in the preceding year.

Number of specimens examined.

666. The number of patients who took anti-rabic treatment and injections is as under :—

Anti-rabic treatment.

Year.	Patients.	Number of injections given.
1	2	3
1928-29	78	513
1927-28	119	1,365

667. Private specimens were examined and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 2,097 against Rs. 1,549 in the previous year.

Income from private specimens.

668. The dental branch treated 5,658 patients and performed 4,278 operations during the year.

Work of the dental branch.

669. 4,078 school children were examined for dental diseases; out of them 1,406 took full treatment.

Examination of the school-children.

670. The following comparative table shows the net income of the State General Hospital excluding the amount spent on medicines and instruments in the year :—

Income and expenditure.

Year.	Net income.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
1928-29.	3,089-14- 3	2,02,825-12- 7
1927-28.	1,947- 5- 4	2,08,137- 7- 1

THE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

671. The total number of lunatics at the mental hospital during the year was as under :—
Number of lunatics.

Year.	Number of lunatics.	Discharged cured	Relieved or discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remained under treatment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29.	94	22	10	5	57
1927-28.	87	11	11	9	56

672. The following table classifies the patients according to their castes during the year under report.

Patients treated according to castes.

Year.	Hindus.	Mohamedans.	Parsis.	Native Christians.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928-29	77	15	2	...	...	94
1927-28	67	18	2	...	...	87

673. The main mental diseases noticed in the patients were :—

Patients according to diseases.

Year				Number of patients.	
				1928-29	1927-28
1				2	3
Idiocy	...	...	...	1	1
Mania	...	...	...	66	59
Melancholia	...	...	...	25	24
Dementia	...	...	...	2	3
Total...				94	87

674. The total expenditure in connection with the institution excluding the cost of medicines amounted to Rs. 14,330 in the year against Rs. 13,376 in the previous year.

INFIRMARY.

675. The total accommodation for adult infirms and orphans respectively is 10 and 30 beds. There were only 5 infirms and 11 children on the roll at the end of the year under report.

676. No new child was admitted into the infirmary during the year. The number of children during the year under report and in the previous year was as under :—

Year.	Total.	Ab scond- ed.	Dis- charged.	Handed- over to the Educa- tion dept.	Handed over to their re- spective parents or relatives.	Died.	Remain- ed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1928-29	16	4	10	...	1	...	11
1927-28	33	1	1	4	10	1	15

677. The total expenditure on the infirmary was Rs. 4,900.

THE LEPER ASYLUM.

678. The number of lepers treated at the asylum during the year is as under :—

Year.	Total treated.	Reliev- ed.	Absented.	Cured.	Died.	Remain- ed.	Our patients treated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1928-29	107	...	40	...	12	55	1,916
1927-28	95	...	31	...	12	52	1,785

679. During the year 861 intravenous injections were given against 487 in the previous year.

Total number of
intravenous injections.

680. The lepers were provided with a small library of books and a few newspapers.
Provision of a library.

681. The total expenditure of the leper asylum was Rs. 10,902 against 10,834 in the previous year.
Expenditure.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

682. Medico-legal cases involving the analysis of articles of different kinds investigated during the year are as under :--
Medico-legal cases
for analysis.

Year.	Articles.	Medico-legal cases.	Miscellaneous with medicines etc.	Cases of suspected human poisoning.	Poison actually detected.	Water analysis.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1928-29	220	71	37	52	22	29	431
1927-28	297	90	36	54	9	48	534

683. Two cases of suspected human blood were sent to the Imperial Serologist at Calcutta who detected human blood in both cases.
Serological specimens.

684. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the chemical laboratory amounted to Rs. 6,256 against Rs. 6,300 in the previous year.
Expenditure.

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR WOMEN.

(a) *In the City.*

685. The number of cases admitted for delivery at the Sheth Himatlal Shivlal Maternity Ward during the year was as under:—

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Post-partum	Ante-natal.	Died.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1928-29	741	589	7	160	9
1927-28	655	542	17	96	12

686. The following table shows the number of labour cases treated during the year:—

	1928-29.		1927-28.	
	Total.	Died.	Total.	Died.
1	2	3	4	5
Normal labour	294	1	256	...
Premature births	87	...	56	1
Abortions	54	2	51	...
Abnormal	141	4	148	4
Anæmia	5	2	31	7

687. Of the 456 babies born (8 twins), 377 babies were discharged in good condition, 79 died, and 53 were still born.

688. 49 obstetrical operations were performed for various indications during the year against 89 in the previous year. Of these only 2 were unsuccessful.

689. The total maternity mortality from diseases during the year was as under :—
 Maternity mortality.

Name of disease.	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3
Anæmia	5	7
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	9	1
Puerperal septicæmia ...	...	1
Jaundice	1	2
Coma ... ..	...	1
Toxæmia	5	...
Eclampsia	6	...
Post partum hæmorrhage.	12	...
Myo Carditis ... ..	...	...
Total ...	32	12

690. The total number of labour cases attended by the city midwives was 130 against 283 in the previous year.
 Number of labour cases conducted.

691. The following table gives details of the patients treated at the maternity home at the Jamnabai dispensary during the year :—
 Number of patients treated at the Jamnabai Maternity Home.

Year.	Number of patients treated.	In-patients (parturient females).	Discharged cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remained under treatment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1928-29	376	290	277	1	...	1	11
1927-28	351	367	326	24	8	...	9

(b) *In the Districts.*

692. The following table shows the number of patients treated at the Dnyanbai maternity hospital at Patan during the year.

Year.	Indocr.	Out-door.	Total.
1	2	3	4
1928-29	300	8,579	8,879
1927-28	404	7,792	7,995

693. The following table shows the number of district midwives and the labour cases conducted by them :—

Year.	District midwives.	Labour cases conducted
1	2	3
1928-29	19	635
1927-28	17	515

AMBULANCE, NURSING, HOME-HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

694. A series of lectures on nursing, home-hygiene and sanitation were delivered by medical officers at different centres throughout the State and examinations were held as usual. In all 51 candidates passed the examinations as compared with 62 in the preceding year.

EPIDEMICS.

695. There was no serious outbreak of cholera in any part of the State. Three stray cases were reported.

696. Eleven towns and villages in the State were infected by plague during the year. In all 172 cases. cases were reported, 170 being from the Navsari district. Out of 115 deaths the Navsari district claimed the heaviest toll, the number being 114. The remaining 1 was in Baroda city, where 2 cases were registered. The adoption of prompt measures, preventive and curative, checked the spread of the epidemic.

697. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 6,58,592 against Rs. 7,13,914 in the previous year.

698. The total income realised from all sources was Rs. 92,265 against Rs. 88,718 in the previous year.

699. The prescription charges and fees realised from paying patients amounted to Rs. 10,223 against Rs. 11,628 in the preceding year.

700. A sum of Rs. 3,509 was realised from poor-box collections in medical institutions as against Rs. 3,305 in the previous year.

701. At several institutions, gifts in the shape of medicines and instruments were received from local boards and private individuals.

702. The maintenance expenses of the Palace dispensary and the Military medical institutions were as under :—

Institutions,	Year.	
	1928-29	1927-28
1	2	3
Palace dispensary	33,338	42,090
Military medical institutions	17,303	18,350

703. The charges for ultra violet exposure treatment rendered at the X-ray department at the State General Hospital, were reduced in the year.

704. Mr. Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel donated Rs. 14,000 for opening a maternity ward and appointing a nurse and midwife in the Bhadran dispensary. The Bhadran public contributed Rs. 3,000 in addition.

B. Sanitation.

705. Dr. N. V. Pandit, Capt. (Hon.) I. M. S., M. B. B. S., D. P. H., D. T. M., etc. worked as Sanitary Commissioner during the year.

706. The following are among the important functions entrusted to the department of sanitation :—

- (1) annual inspection of municipal, vishistha panchayat and mahal panchayat offices ;
- (2) supervision over sanitary works in the State ;
- (3) supervision over the registration of births and deaths and the compilation of the vital statistics ;
- (4) vaccination ;
- (5) sanitary propaganda by means of lectures, magic lantern shows, literature and exhibitions ; and
- (6) recording of meteorological observations.

707. The Sanitary Commissioner toured for 120 days during the year as he did last year on inspection and other duties. 24 towns and 21 villages were visited during the year as against 34 towns and 24 villages in the previous year.

In some of the towns visited, informal meetings of the members of the municipalities and vishishta panchayats were held at which questions relating to sanitation and registration of births and deaths were discussed and remedies suggested.

VITAL STATISTICS.

708. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the State during the year and the three previous years :—

Year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per mille of population.	Ratio of deaths per mille of population.
1	2	3	4	5
1928-29.	57,635	48,395	27.1	22.7
1927-28.	59,367	45,916	27.9	21.6
1926-27.	52,138	41,701	24.5	19.6
1925-26.	60,364	42,438	28.4	19.9

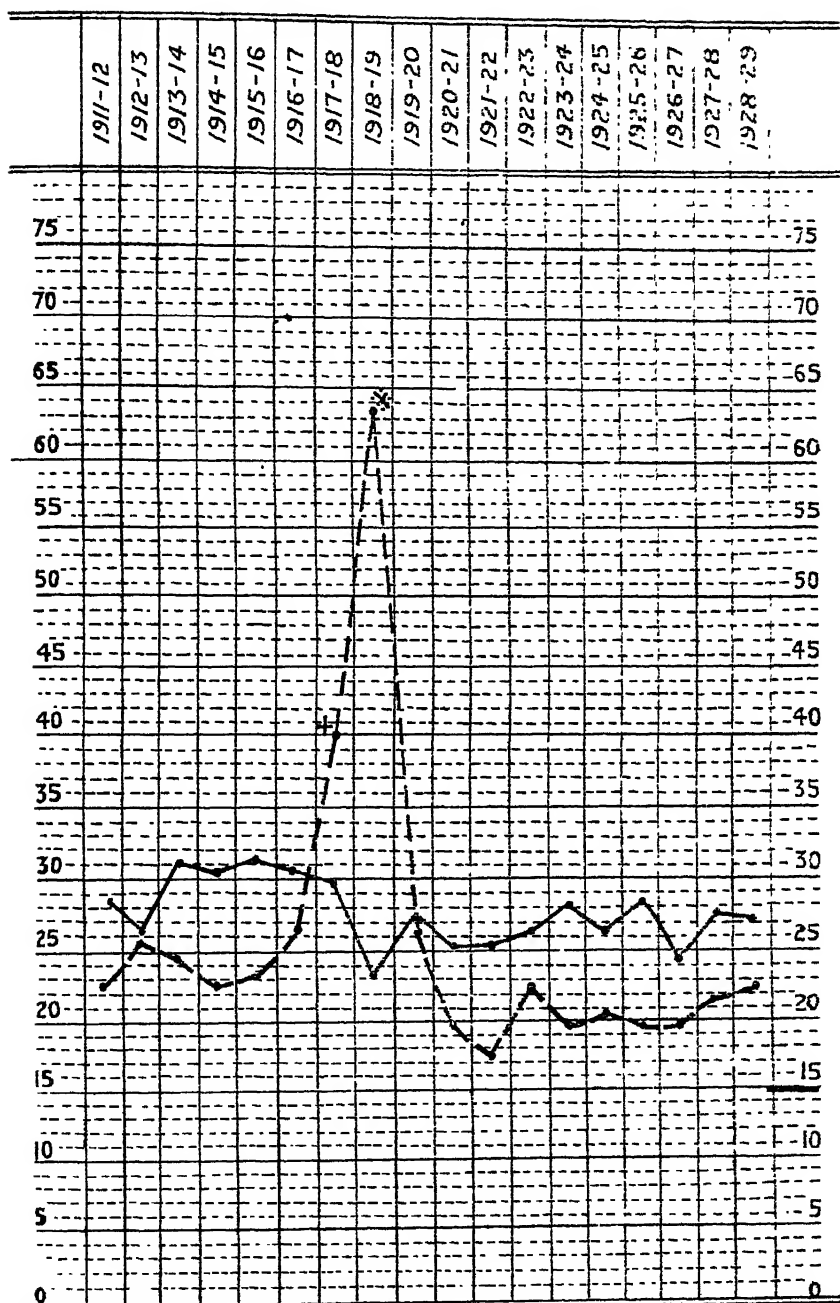
These figures show that there was a decrease of 1,731 births and an increase of 2,480 deaths over the last year.

Of the total number of births, there were 30,229 males and 27,407 females i. e. for every 100 female births 110.2 male births were registered.

Similarly of the total number of deaths 25,794 were males and 22,602 were females i. e. for every 100 female deaths 114.1 male deaths were registered.

The following table exhibits the causes of deaths :—

From 1911-12 to 1928-29.



INFLUENZA * BIRTH. —————

PLAGUE. + DEATH. — — — —

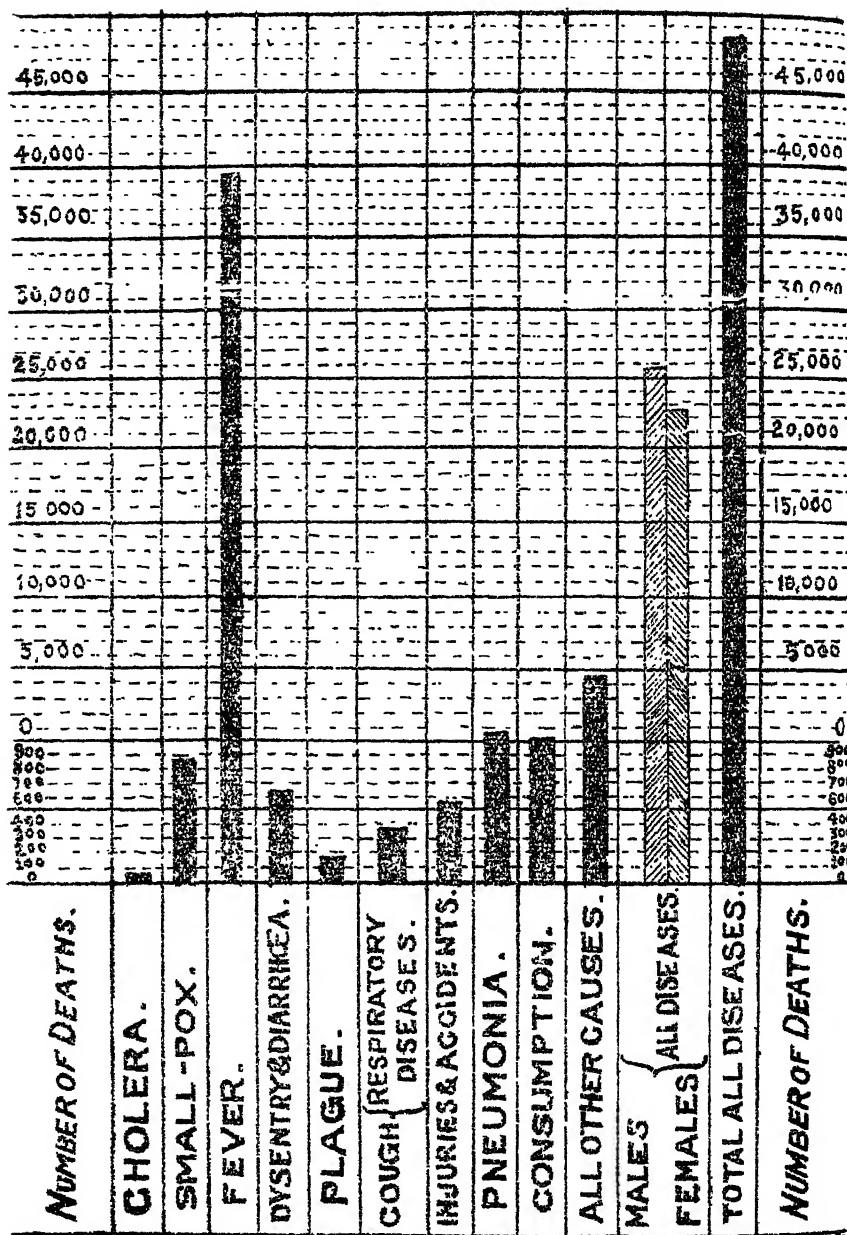
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D.P.H.D T M & 1

Sanitary Commissioner,

FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN BARODA STATE IN 1928-29



M. P. A. S.
D.P.H.D.T.M. &

Causes of deaths.				Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of population.
1				2	3
Fever	...	...	...	39,141	18.43
Plague	...	...	...	129	0.55
Cholera	...	...	...	27	0.01
Small-pox	...	...	...	365	0.40
Dysentery and Diarrhoea			...	616	0.29
Cough (Respiratory diseases)			...	1,637	0.75
Pneumonia	...	...	...	364	0.17
Consumption	...	...	...	1,088	0.51
Injuries and accidents	...	...	...	536	0.25
All other causes	...	...	...	4,023	1.89
Total				48,396	22.7

Deaths from fever so vastly predominated over those from other diseases that they claimed nearly 80% of the total. The classification is of course empirical as the registering staff is untrained. Under fever are grouped all cases of malaria, enteric and other fevers and in fact all diseases with high temperature as a symptom. Clinical diagnosis of malaria is not wholly trustworthy.

VACCINATION.

709. The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Vaccination work.

Persons.	Primary vaccination.		Re-vaccination.	
	1928-29.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4	5
Males ...	34,576	34,842	3,621	19,44
Females ...	32,405	32,583	955	460
Total ...	66,981	67,425	4,576	2 404

The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 71,557 against 69,829 in the preceding year.

The number of successful primary vaccinations was 65,864 and of re-vaccinations 3,229, the percentage of success being 98.3 and 70.5 respectively.

The aggregate realisations of fees credited to Government for vaccinating children at their homes was Rs. 628-6-0 against Rs. 458-12-0 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on account of the vaccination was Rs. 44,414 during the year as against Rs. 44,016 in the preceding year.

METEOROLOGY.

710. There is a second class meteorological station in Baroda city. The results of the readings taken at the Baroda College observatory during the year showed that 114.2° F was the maximum temperature recorded in May 1929 and 31.4° F the minimum temperature in January 1929.

711. The barometer average monthly records were highest (29.916) in December 1928 and the lowest (29.496) in June 1929.

The prevailing winds during the greater part of the year had South and North component. The daily velocity of wind varied from 13 miles in December 1928 to 340 in June 1929. The average daily velocity was 113 miles during the year.

The average daily humidity was 47 against 49 in the preceding year.

The highest temperature recorded in the year was 118° F at Dehegam dispensary in the month of May 1929 and the lowest 28° F at Mahuwa dispensary in the month of January 1929.

The highest rainfall recorded was 70 inches 36 cents at the Gandevi dispensary and the lowest 12 inches and 62 cents at the Sidhpur dispensary.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

712. A plague case was recorded in Baroda city but
Special features. timely preventive measures were taken
and there was no further case.

Baby Week shows and Health Exhibitions were held in Baroda city and at Padra, Patan and Kadi with great success.

The Sanitary Commissioner was one of the honorary Secretaries of Shri Maharani Chimnabai Maternity and Child Welfare League and supervised the work of the medical inspectors of school children and the health visitors in Baroda city. In the villages outside the city, he lectured on maternity, child welfare and sanitation with the help of magic lantern slides and cinema films.

The Dais Act passed in 1920 has produced the desired effect in that in Baroda city even indigenous dais now know aseptic methods of conducting labour cases. They are supplied with cord powder and lotions from the Maternity League and the Jamnabai Hospital.

The Health Museum was visited by nearly 6,000 people.

Pamphlets on sanitation, maternity and child welfare were freely distributed.

Sir Malcolm Watson, the Malaria expert of the Ross Institute in London paid a visit to Baroda city and Petlad town and made valuable suggestions regarding anti-malarial operations. Government have recently passed orders on his recommendations.

Admissions to the State General Hospital disclosed that hook-worm disease was on the increase in some parts of the State. Government therefore appointed a special medical officer for making necessary enquiries. His report showed that 25 to 35 per cent of the population of Savli and Vernama were affected by this disease. Measures were taken to deal with the problem.

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSION

713. The foregoing chapters contain a detailed account of the working of the departments of the State. It now remains to give a brief resume of the main activities of the year.

714. The kharif season proved generally favourable. The rabi season opened well and there was promise of good harvests; but the frost on the 30th and 31st January caused serious damage to crops. There was almost complete loss of the castor, sarsad and wheat while the late maturing crops like cotton in Navsari and irrigated tobacco in Baroda yielded only partial returns. The Government granted suspensions and remissions of revenue in about 1,300 villages amounting to over Rs 23 lakhs. In addition tagavi was sanctioned for seeds and maintenance, and the agricultural department organised seed depots in nine centres in Baroda and Kadi districts for supplying cotton seeds to agriculturists besides issuing about 1,30,000 lbs. of wheat seed from the Jagudan farm. The adverse seasonal conditions reacted on the finances of the State which showed a deficit of rupees nine lakhs on the year's working.

715. There was considerable activity in the nation building departments. Policies and methods were reviewed; the real values of the results achieved were assessed; and plans for development were worked out and put into operation. Special efforts were made to enlist public interest by propaganda and demonstrations and the response was encouraging.

Mass education occupies the foremost place among these activities. Compulsion is in force over two-thirds of the State. In October last, an elaborate enquiry was initiated into the working of the system. The object of primary education

is to impart literacy ; and literacy, which has any chance of permanence, is not acquired unless a pupil rises to class IV (the fifth of the classes in a primary school). The question was asked—to what extent is this aim achieved ? The enquiry showed that large numbers of pupils enrolled in the schools spent two or more years in each of the lowest classes till they completed their school age and left off without reaching class IV and that only 28 p. c. of the total number of boys and girls enrolled in primary schools reached that class. Between May and July the Government passed a series of orders for dealing with this evil. These are described in Chapter VIII. They cover the whole field of education—amalgamation of schools and elimination of the single teacher school, which is the weakest point in the educational system ; the stiffening up of the provisions of the Compulsory Act and rules and the improvement of the machinery for enforcing compulsion ; the recruitment of a type of teacher who will fit into rural conditions and his training—with provision for periodical refresher courses ; the strengthening of the inspection staffs ; and lastly the creation of local education committees which would periodically review the progress made in their areas.

The departments of agriculture, co-operation and commerce (including industries) are placed, for effective co-ordination of their lines of work, under a single officer.

The improvement of cotton is one of the chief pre-occupations of the Agricultural department. The extension of the 1,027 cotton in the Navsari district, of No. 9 cotton in the Baroda district (till the Bombay department of Agriculture doubted its usefulness) and of the new Dhulia variety in Amreli was carried on actively. The Cotton Transport Act was enforced strictly and assisted in the rapid elimination of inferior cottons in the Navsari district. Manurial experiments in cotton—especially in Navsari—aroused interest among agriculturists. The department also popularised Pusa wheat in the Kadi district. The Amreli farm, opened two years ago, has already demonstrated its usefulness. The school for agriculturists attached to the Baroda farm trained 14 students. During the year a new school was started at Kathor in

collaboration with the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., for experiments with chemical manures. To meet the situation created by the frost, the department organised seed stores for cotton and wheat, which were much appreciated.

The co-operative movement showed an advance in every direction. There was an increase in the number of societies and membership, and in deposits from members and loans and deposits of societies. The reserve funds also showed an increase. There was a reduction in overdues from members (from 21.7 per cent to 18.1 per cent) in spite of the adverse season; but unpunctuality in repayment still continues and much educative work will have to be done by the officers of the department and honorary workers before the real co-operative spirit is developed among the members. A special feature of the year was the impetus given to non-credit work—cotton sale, land improvement and other societies. The Government gave their general approval to proposals for the organisation of land mortgage banks and negotiations were in progress with the Baroda central bank in regard to the scheme. Propaganda work was carried on vigorously by conferences and the publication of leaflets.

The hand-loom weaving demonstrations were conducted in four centres and improved looms were brought into use by local weavers, especially in Gandevi. Classes in calico printing and lacquer work were also started and local artisans trained in improved processes. Systematic surveys in cottage industries were commenced. The first study—that of weaving in Baroda city including the economic condition of weavers—was completed in the year.

Sir Abbas Ali Baig drew up a scheme of rural improvement on the lines of the Gurgaon experiment, which served to show to the departments how closely inter-related their activities were. The Government considered the scheme and sanctioned special grants for the purchase of stud bulls, for water lifts, and other purposes.

The policy and methods of these “development departments” were subjected to a comprehensive examination by

a committee in the light of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and a useful programme for expansion was laid down. Plans for closer association of all the departments that work for rural welfare—a more effective co-ordination of their activities—were discussed and a Board has been constituted, on which the heads of all these departments are represented, to study the question and take the necessary steps. To begin with, the weaving and calico-printing classes in the Kala-Bhavan have been linked up with the demonstration classes in the villages; and the survey of weaving in Baroda city has led to concerted action on the part of the industries and co-operative departments. These have, however, touched only the fringe of the problem: it will be for the newly constituted Board to work out a carefully designed system of co-ordination not only at head-quarters but also in the districts.

716. To stimulate well-sinking, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was pleased to reduce the interest on loans advanced for wells to 4 per cent. He also sanctioned the constitution of a self-contained fund for the purpose.

Special encouragement for well sinking.

717. The system of local self-government in rural areas was re-organised in the year, as the result of the recommendations of a committee presided over by Mr. Stanley Rice. The main objects of the reform were to instil new life into village panchayats and to make them living bodies by giving them assured sources of revenue and allotting to them definite duties and to prevent the overlapping and waste of effort due to the existence of three different grades of local bodies. Village panchayats are now given a defined share of the local cess besides the miscellaneous items of revenue earmarked for them; they have also been guaranteed grants equivalent to the amounts raised by them by special taxation; and their sphere of duties has been defined. The Government have also appointed four officers of the naib suba's grade to guide these bodies and instruct them in sound business methods of

Local self-government.

management. The prant panchayats (district boards) have been reconstituted on a broader basis with a large elective element, and the intermediate bodies (mahal panchayats) have been replaced by local committees of prant panchayats. The constitution and functions of urban councils remained unchanged.

Among the activities of these bodies three deserve special mention. The first is the scheme of railway feeder roads in all the districts of the State which prant panchayats have adopted. The scheme, framed after special surveys undertaken in all districts, provides for the construction of about 400 miles of road for developing the rural areas at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs. The Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of the whole cost of land acquisition and of half the cost of bridges and culverts. Fair progress was made during the year in the execution of the programme of boring for artesian supplies under execution by the Kadi prant panchayat. Six new artesian springs were successfully tapped in the year—five in Chanasma and one in Mehsana. The expenditure in the year was Rs. 0.65 lakhs, the total outlay up-to-date being Rs. 2.57 lakhs. The third is the scheme for maternity and child welfare for rural areas inaugurated by the Baroda prant panchayat.

Coming to urban bodies, anti-malarial work received special attention in Baroda and Navsari and the thanks of the Government are due to Sir Malcolm Watson and Major H. Lockwood Stevens of the Ross Institute who gave valuable advice on the measures to be adopted. The Navsari water-works were completed and opened in the year.

718. The working of the Infant Marriage Prevention Act has been reviewed in the body of Special legislation. the report. The Act has succeeded in raising the age of marriage among the more advanced communities. Most of the marriages below the age limits that took place were among the Kolis, Kunbis and other comparatively backward castes. Educative work by enlightened men belonging to the communities is needed to bring about

reforms. The Act was amended in the year in two important directions :—(i) Marriages of boys and girls below 8 years of age performed without the special permission of the courts authorised to grant such permission were declared illegal. (ii) The penalties for early marriages were made more deterrent.

719. Two experts were engaged to advise on the water supply and drainage systems and the Irrigation, water supply and drainage works. Wadhvana remodelling and Vemali Kotali projects. A special investigation of kansas and kotars and of village tanks in selected talukas has been ordered so that materials may be available for framing a comprehensive policy for the future. The Pratapura tank was nearly completed before the end of the year.

720. The Vijapur Ambiliyasan line (25.76 miles) was opened for all kinds of traffic. The Railways. Zankhavav Umarpada line (12.71 miles) was opened in July 1929, but had to be closed subsequently as a portion of the line was washed away by the exceptionally heavy rains in that month. The Billimora bunder siding (1.50 miles) was opened in the year.

All branches of the administration were systematically overhauled, with a view to cutting down unnecessary expenditure and detailed studies were made of the traffic position on the branch lines. The results of the steps taken belong to a period later than that covered by the report.

721. The Port developed on healthy lines and built up a fair amount of business. The Okha Salt Port Okha. Works consolidated their position and the Dwarka Cement Factory began manufacture.

A hydrographic survey was conducted in the Okhamandal district and a water supply scheme for Okha Port was sanctioned after the end of the year.

722. Much was done to improve departmental efficiency by overhauling office systems and methods of work, preparing manuals etc. The recruitment for the services was systematised and placed in the hands of a Central Public Services Committee and the curriculum of the clerks' training class revised. A scheme for the recruitment of probationers for revenue and judicial departments by competition was sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in the year.

723. The relations between the different communities in the State continued to be cordial. The only exception was a dispute between the Hindus and Mohamedans in Navsari over the question of music before mosques. The personal efforts of the Suba brought about an amicable settlement between the communities, the terms of which were ratified by the Government.

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